The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1849. | No. 3748 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Company's Whaf. 8437

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine new two-top-sail schooner BEAVER, 100 tons register, J. J Hunter, master, will sail TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) the 24th instant.

This vessel has very superior accommodations of passengers, particularly for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

8513

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE FINE SCHOONER SECRET, Jackson, master, having part cargo and passengers engaged, will positively sail on Saturday 26th instant, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

8512

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED TILL THIS EVENING.

THE fine schooner PHŒBE, Alexander Collins, master, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, has room for Five Tons of Goods, and two Cabin passengers.

Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

8462

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is hourly expected, and will sail with her usual despatch. Her accommodations are known to be very superior. Beds and bedding provided on board. A separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

May 22. 8508

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 234 tons, Henry T. Fox, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having most airy accommodations, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 8038

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

(TO SAIL WITH DESPATCH, HAVING MUCH OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.)

THE fine British barque AUGUSTUS, 500 tons burthen, Thomas Robertson, commander, offers an unusually good opportunity to shippers of horses; has splendid accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. Sydney, May 22. 7412

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE fine teak-built brig REGIA, 191 tons register, Johnson, master, will sail positively on Saturday next, the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Moore's Wharf; to

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.; Fort-street; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7267

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER, A1 for 12 years, 338 tons, Charles Cobb, commander, will be laid on for the above port if sufficient inducement offers, and is open for charter to return to Sydney. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie-place. May 23. 8473

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP LONDON, 500 tons burthen, hourly expected from New Zealand, will be despatched for the above port immediately on her arrival.

The high and lofty 'tween decks, and superior accommodation of this vessel, afford an excellent opportunity for cabin and steerage passengers.

For particulars apply to F. MITCHELL AND CO., Queen's Wharf. 8472

FOR CALIFORNIA,

THE fast-sailing new schooner ALBION, John Robson, master, will sail for San Francisco on 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place. 7903

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

CALLING AT AUCKLAND IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

THE A1 Barque VICTORIA, W. Linnington, commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO. 8478

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque THOMAS HENRY, 361 tons register, George Jury, Commander, will sail on the 26th instant. Has accommodation for a few steerage passengers. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. May 19. 8314

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast sailing A1 barque JULINDUR, 530 tons register, H. Burn, Commander.

This vessel having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will sail positively on the 1st June. She offers an eligible conveyance for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to BROWN AND CO.; Or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 7628

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 613 tons register, Lewis Potter, Commander. Is now taking in cargo, and having a considerable portion engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. May 21. 8312

FOR LONDON,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE regular trader A1 Barque TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander, having now nearly completed loading, will sail 2nd June. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. May 19. 8315

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE SHIP COROMANDEL, 630 tons register, W. H. Norman, Commander. Has extensive and roomy accommodations, with lofty and well ventilated 'tween decks, peculiarly adapted for carrying stock to New Zealand, or horses to India. Apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Spring-street. May 22. 8439

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE brig LADY MARY PELHAM, 185 tons register, just arrived from Port Fairy. This vessel underwent a most extensive repair in Launceston last year, and will be found in an effective state for employment in any trade for which she is adapted.

For terms and particulars apply to HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, May 15.

Should the Lady Mary Pelham not be disposed of when the discharge of her inward cargo is completed, she will be open for engagement to proceed to New Zealand. 8034

FOR FREIGHT, SALE, OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class brigantine ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 204 tons O.M., or 169 tons N.M., Francis Caddell, commander.

For further particulars apply to R. TOWNS. Towns' Wharf, May 15. 8038

CUTTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Cutter, of about 40 tons burthen, now ready for sea, and well found in stores.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7113

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A FIRST-CLASS vessel of about 300 tons burthen, to proceed to Manila, for a cargo of sugar, &c. Apply to the Australasian Sugar Company, 427, George-street.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager. Sydney, May 22. 8466

WANTED, to freight or charter, six vessels to proceed to the Richmond River to carry 15,000 to 30,000 each. Apply to

MR. W. BROWN, Sussex-street. 8483

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every Monday and Thursday, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 7158

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

OFFICES, 487, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

PROPOSALS, and all necessary information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, between the hours of ten and four.

Board Days, Wednesdays, at two o'clock.

WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary. 4836

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF ST. VINCENT AND AUCKLAND,

GENTLEMEN, — A Writ has been issued for the return of a member to the Legislative Council in the place of Mr. George Hill, and I offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your united counties. In soliciting this honour I will briefly state my political views.

The construction of railroads, which is occupying so much of public attention, shall (if elected) receive my warmest support, and whilst I will do all in my power to assist in promoting the general establishment of railroads, I will not omit supporting proposals for keeping common roads in repair where railroads are impracticable.

I have always regarded the high price of land as a serious detriment to the colony, and I will support any measure for reducing the present minimum price.

I am a staunch advocate for extending education; I am in favour of free emigration, and opposed to the resumption of transportation; I am of opinion that cheap postage will be a boon to the colony; and steam communication with Great Britain I hold to be indispensable.

I consider the present as the most important era in the political history of New South Wales. The Council now assembled will have to fix upon and settle a new constitution, the principles involved in which will go far to determine the future welfare of this colony, "its weal or its woe." I am not without experience in the workings of the British and Continental Constitutions. I have always been the friend of civil and religious liberty, and would zealously advocate the introduction into the new Constitution of a large portion of these truly British privileges.

Lastly, if you honour me with a seat in the Council, as your representative, I will observe the maxim—that it is the duty of every Legislator to make laws most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the many, and not of the few.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your very obedient Servant, ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD.

189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, May 19. 8340

NOTICES TO COLONIAL ARTISTS AND EXHIBITORS.

COLONIAL Artists and Exhibitors favouring the Society with Subjects for Exhibition, who may be desirous of leaving their names and places of abode inserted at the end of the catalogue, are requested to forward particulars, under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, No. 470, George-street, on or before Wednesday evening, the 23rd instant.

J. C. WHITE, Hon. Secretary. 470, George-street, May 21. 8316

SECOND PYRMONT ANNIVERSARY REGATTA,

IN CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 24,

FIRST RACE. Four oared Gigs. To start at 10 o'clock.

Boat.	Owner.	Colour.
Rover's Bride	Richardson	Blue with gold, white and blue caps.
Shamrock	Mahan	White and green.
Rover	Green	Blue, white frocks, blue caps.
Pelter	Mr. M'Kay	Dark blue, white star.

SECOND RACE. Sailing Skiffs, not over 20 feet keel.

Rock of Cashel	S. M'Donner	White with green ball.
Rainbow	T. Mulhall	Blue and white
Rover	H. M'Pherson	Light blue.

THIRD RACE. For any Boats pulled by two oars. Amateurs only.

Blue Bell	Messrs. Smith	White flag, blue caps and white frocks.
Pelter	Nicholson	Blue Peter, white dress.
Pet of Village	Moriarty	St. George's Cross on white.
Blossom	Messrs. Buchanan	Black deep red star, white dress, red caps.

FOURTH RACE. For all Sailing Boats not exceeding 13 feet keel.

Harriet Wakefield	Henry Thomas	Currency blue (all)
Shamrock	H. Ash	Blue peter
Elizabeth	J. Pashley	White flag
Juno	C. Oregory	Light blue
Anne	J. Alton	Chequer, red and white
Emma	T. M'Gregor	Black with white ball
Dart	J. M'Pherson	Yellow with blue cross
Elizabeth	H. Cameron	Dark blue
Alice	Kerr	Red flag, dark blue shirts
Nancy	Ward	White red ball
Old Tom	W. M'Pherson	Light blue, ball
Black Peter	Maltby	Black and red ball
Pilot	M'Cauley	Red flag
Phantom	Catlin	Blue with white star
Brothers	Wilkinson	Light blue, red ball
Fanny	Merriman	Blue and white cross

FIFTH RACE. Victoria Cup. For any boats pulled by a pair of sculls, by Amateurs only.

Sons of the Soil	Green	Blue, light
Rud	Howard	Black—dress white with red cap.
Blossom	Stewart	White dress, red cap, light blue

SIXTH RACE. For Yachts 10 tons and under.

Alarm	Green	Dark blue pennant
Eclipse	Atkinson	Red pennant
Champion	Thornton	Blue peter

Course—To start from abreast the Flag ship, round either the Juno steamer, or a boat off Groso's Wharf, as the wind may be, passing on the east side and rounding on the west side; if round the Juno, then back round the flag ship, passing on the east and rounding on the west side; then round the Sow and Pigs, passing it on the north and rounding it on the south side, back to the Flag Ship.

SEVENTH RACE. Challenge Sculls.

Pet of St. Leonard's	Green	Blue (light)
Blue Bell	Messrs. Smith	White flag and blue bell; dress, white and blue caps.
Blossom	Messrs. Buchanan	Blue, red star, white with red caps.

There were not the requisite entrances for the Eighth Race.

NINTH RACE. For Licensed Wood Boats, of two months' license and upwards.

Waterwitch	Jorrems	Dark blue
Champion	Kelly	Blue and red perpendicular.
Defiance	Thomas Cook	Blue, white, and red ditto.
Lizzy	Robert Weeks	Red and white.
William	J. King	St. George's Ensign, compass in corner.
Anne	James Ross	Red flag (J. R.)

TENTH RACE. Gig and Dingy.

The courses in each race will be the same as those advertised in the *Sydney Herald* on the 12th and 14th May instant, except the Sixth Race.

The Flag Ship will be moored off the Commercial Wharf.

It is particularly requested that all lists and subscriptions be handed, *this day*, to the Treasurer. A meeting of the Committee will be held To-day, at four, at the Royal Hotel, to make final arrangements.

L. COUPLAND, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. 8448

ASSEMBLY BALL.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, This Evening. Tickets to be had at his residence *only*. 189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. May 23. 8455

GEELONG, PORT PHILLIP.

GENERAL AGENCY.

ROBERT FAWCETT, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, Exchange Mart, Yarra-street, Geelong, would respectfully inform the Merchants of Sydney, that he has made preparation for the reception of goods on consignment, for sale by public auction or private contract.

TO CEDAR MERCHANTS

The Auctioneer would particularly offer his services, being thoroughly conversant with the measurement of timber, and moreover personally acquainted with the Geelong trade.

It is particularly requested that Invoices of Goods shipped be forwarded by the overland mail.

Geelong, April 20. 7325

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL,

BOTANY BAY.

THE continued preference shown by the more respectable classes of the community in favour of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, so abundantly proves its superiority, that it only remains for the proprietors to express their acknowledgements to those ladies and gentlemen by whom their unprecedented success has been secured, and whose patronage affords the best and surest proof of the merits of the establishment.

Details of its peculiar advantages of situation &c., have appeared so frequently in the columns of the *Sydney Herald* that a recapitulation would seem supererogatory, but the proprietors cannot refrain from urging upon parties in search of pleasure, and invalids or others for whom change of air would be desirable, that at this season of the year they are doubly enhanced by the absence of the distressing heat of summer, as well as the (to some) not less distressing cold of winter, constituting a most genial temperature of the atmosphere, and imparting a feeling of freshness and elasticity to the system, which will be found equally conducive to enjoyment in the former, and renewed health and strength in the latter.

Parties to whom the establishment is unknown are respectfully referred to any of the numerous families who have been resident there, for information relative to the internal economy of the Hotel, and the amount of attention with which its patrons are treated.

Communications will be forwarded if left with Mr. W. BEAUMONT, Builder, 221, Castlereagh-street, of whom every information may be obtained. 8443

Sydney, 14th May, 1849.

TO WILLIAM HAMILTON HART, ESQ., LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the colony of New South Wales, have learnt with the deepest regret your intention of returning to England, in consequence of the superintendence of the establishment, over which you have so long and so honourably presided, having passed into other hands.

We cannot be aware of this circumstance without reflecting on the distinctive character of an eventful period, and of the difficulties by which the Superintendent of a great monetary establishment must have been surrounded in the protection of the interests committed to his charge, nor without at the same time recalling to our recollection the unvarying courtesy, kindness, and accessibility which marked the discharge of your official duties.

We believe that your conduct was generally appreciated, and that in an anxious struggle between high and conflicting interests, not a word was uttered by those parties most opposed to the claims you represented, in the slightest degree in disparagement of the high and honourable character you had maintained, and we consider it becoming in us to offer on the eve of your departure this brief but sincere tribute of our esteem and regard.

It remains for us only to repeat our regret at the loss we are about to sustain, and to express our confident hopes and earnest wishes that in whatever land your future lot may be cast, you may enjoy the same high consideration, the same general sentiments of confidence, respect, and esteem, which you have so honourably earned here, and which will accompany your departure from the shores of this colony.

We have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

C. Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council
W. C. Wentworth, M.L.C.
Adolphus W. Young, Sheriff of New South Wales
John Lamb, M.L.C.
John Thacker, J.P.
D. C. F. Scott, J.P.
G. R. Griffiths, J.P.
S. K. Salting
John H. Challis
J. R. Young
Alfred Denison, J.P.
John Dobie, J.P.
C.D. Riddell, Colonial Treasurer
R. Dean Thomson, Colonial Secretary
Edward M. Bowman
A. Wauchop, J.P.
Arther Savage
H. H. Browne, J.P.
William Busby, J.P.
Charles Kemp
John Fairfax
W. H. Kerr, J.P.
Edward Hamilton, M.L.C.
W. M. Manning, J.
W. G. M'Carthy
Ronald Ronald
H. Ferris
Thomas Hindson
R. A. A. Morehead
M. Young
W. Hall Palmer, J.P.
W. Macarthur, M.L.C
W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.
Henry Dangar, M.L.C
Alex. Berry, M.L.C.
W. Lithgow, M.L.C., Auditor-General
J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-Genl., M.L.C.
T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General
William Macpherson, Clerk of Legislative Council
W. H. Christie, J.P.
Robert Campbell
John Campbell, J.P.
Charles Campbell
A. Jeffreys
John Macnamara
William Lumsdaine
Henry Cohen
Moses Joseph
James C. Crawford
Henry G. Smith
Thos. Whistler Smith
John Croft
J. Vaux J.P.
J. Raymond
R. M. Robey
Thomas S. Mort
Wm. Rankin Scott
James Henderson
J. Black, Cashier of the Bank of New South Wales
R. Campbell, sen., President of the Bank of New South Wales
W. P. Coleman
Oswald Bloxsome, J.P.
Robert S Ross
J. C. M'Laren, Inspector of the Union Bank of Australia
George Barney, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands
Stuart A. Donaldson, M.L.C.
William M'Nab
Hastings Elwin
Arthur Daniell
J. Sea, Manager of Union Bank of Australia
William Fanning, J.P.
Benjamin Buchanan
F. Rossi, J.P.
H. Whitty, J.P.
Charles Forbes, J.P.
Gother K. Mann
J. W. Unwin
John Stirling J.P.
L. V. Dulhunty, J.P.
J. Blaxland, J.P.
J. T. Plomer
Joseph S. Willis
Graham D. Hunter, C.C.L.
J. Mitchell, J.P.
G. K. Holden
John Alexander, J.P.
William Wright
John Lyall
Horatio Brett
J. Gibbes, Collector of Customs
M. Metcalfe
J. Macarthur, M.L.C.
J. M. Dillon, Crown Solicitor
A. Bonus
Wm. Bradley, J.P.
F. L. S. Merewether, Clerk of the Executive Council
Thos. Icely, M.L.C.
G. Allen, M.L.C.
R. Fitzgerald, M.L.C.
C. Cowper, M.L.C.
F. Wilson
R. Styles, Secretary to the Aus. Col. & Gen. Life Assurance Co.
J. L. Innes, J.P., P.M., and Sup. of Police
David Jones and Co.
Edward Knox, Manager of the Commercial Bank
Edward Broadhurst
William Carr
Robert Owen
John Dunsmure
Alexander Longmore
John Smith
T. Smith, of the firm of T. Smith and Son
R. Towns, J.P.
James S. Dowling
Samuel Fred. Milford, Master in Equity
Alfred Cheeke, Commissioner of the Court of Requests
G.P.F. Gregory, Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court
Simon Wilkinson
Lachlan M'Alister, J.P.

Sydney, 22nd May, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I am unable to express to you, in adequate language, the feelings of pride and satisfaction with which I have received the address which you have done me the honour to present to me, on the occasion of my approaching departure from this colony.

During the period that I have presided over the management of the Bank of Australasia, it has been my anxious desire to promote the interests of the Establishment without the manifestation of undue harshness and illiberality towards those who were connected with it. The depression in almost all branches of colonial industry, and the great depreciation in the value of property, by which that period has been characterised, rendered the discharge of such a duty a difficult, and often a painful, task; but the very flattering terms in which you refer to my official conduct, bring home to my mind the pleasing conviction that my humble exertions have been appreciated in a manner which was as unexpected as it is gratifying to me.

I beg you, gentlemen, to receive the expression of my warm and grateful acknowledgment of the testimony you bear to the social position which I have maintained amongst you, and to believe that, in whatever part of this world my future lot may be cast, I will ever cherish the recollection of the land in which the best years of my life have been spent, and of which so large a number of its most influential and respectable inhabitants have presented me with so flattering a tribute of their esteem and regard, with feelings of the deepest interest and attachment.

That the clouds which have so long obscured its prosperity, may be speedily dispelled, and that you may be blessed with peace and happiness, is the earnest and heartfelt wish of

Gentlemen, Your obedient and faithful servant, WM. HAMILTON HART.

To Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.D., Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and the Gentlemen who have done me the honour to sign the Address. 8447

MILITARY, Naval, and Medical Officers who have retired from their respective services between the years 1839 and 1849, are informed that a memorial to His Excellency the Governor lies for signature at the Messrs. FORD, George-street, praying that the difference of remission money between the late and present land regulations may be allowed them. 7629

FREE CHURCH, PITT-STREET.

AT a Meeting of the Congregation of the Free Church, Pitt-street, held on Monday evening, the 21st instant, pursuant to intimation on the previous Sabbath, it was moved by Mr. R. RONALD, seconded by Mr. J. WILSON, and carried unanimously:—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Local Committee for raising a Fund for the sustentation of a Gospel Ministry, in connexion with the Synod of Eastern Australia, viz.:—

Messrs.—	Messrs.
Billerwell	D. M'Pherson
H. Black	A. C. Maxwell
W. Buyers	A. Melville
W. Cargo	Mitchell
Dumble	Ogg
S. D. Gordon	E. A. Rennie
Hutchinson	R. Ronald
A. Learmonth	N. D. Stenhouse
J. Little	J. Wilson
J. M'Donald.	

The Rev. George Mackie, to be convener *ex officio*."

The Committee having met, Mr. LEARMONTH moved, and Mr. BURGESS seconded—

"That Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, A. M. Edin., be appointed Treasurer; and Mr. E. A. Rennie, Secretary, to the Committee," which was carried unanimously,

Moved by Mr. RONALD, seconded by Mr. BUYERS, and carried—

"That notice of the proceedings be published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*." 8463

FUNERAL.

THE Friends of the late Mr. John Berry are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Sussex-street South, To-Morrow Afternoon, at three o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker. Hunter-street, May 23. 8495

THE SURPLICE AND OFFERTORY.

THE CHRISTIAN STANDARD of Saturday last contains an article on the following subject:—"*The Use of the Surplice in Preaching, and Offertory Collections when there is no Communion, fairly considered.*" 8441

THE PRESENT CHARACTER OF THE N. S. W. TURF, RACE-COURSE, AND POST OFFICE ROBBERIES PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA, &c., &c., With every IMPORTANT TOPIC OF THE DAY, will be fully treated of in BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY, OF SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 26. 8496

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.

JAMES STEWART, Parcel Booking and Carriers' Registration Office, "Woolpack Inn," near the Hay Market, Sydney. 7752

FUNERALS.

CHARLES KINSELA, feeling thankful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, begs to inform them that he has removed from Jamison-street to Goulburn-street, three doors from Pitt-street, where he will be able to conduct Funerals on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Hearse and Mourning Coach on hire to the trade. 8358

EX MARY CATHERINE.

THE undersigned has just received a supply of PURE WAX and SPERM Candles, and BELMONT Sperms, in boxes of 25 lbs. each.

Also, EX ELIZABETH ARCHER, Fresh CANARY SEED, price ONE SHILLING per lb.

A. FOSS, 313, Pitt-street North. 8234

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TWENTY-ONE (21) PACKAGES of genuine Drugs and Chemicals, ex Tegiloni, from London, NOW LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned—

OIL OF PEPPERMINT, Strychnine Crystals, ACETATE and MURIATE MORPHIA. Adhesive Plaister, Enemas, Musk, Nitrate Silver, Chip and Pill Boxes, Sweet Nitre, CHLOROFORM, Æther, Trusses, VALERIANATE OF ZINC, Powell's Pills and Balsam, Bond's and Wyman's Marking Ink, OLIVE OIL in Jars, Sarsaparilla, OPIUM, Aloes, Barbadoes and Socotrine, Oxalic Acid, Sulphate Zinc, Clarke's Female Syringes, Chamomile Flowers, LINT, JAMES'S BLISTERING OINT., QUININE, Powd. Gum Acacia, IODIDE of Potassium, Essence Lemon and Bergamotte, MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA, Sponge, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Benzoate of Ammonia, Cream Tartar, CANARY SEED, Linseed, SENNA LEAVES, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN ROW. Medical Hall, 93, King-street. May 10. 7739

EX ELIZABETH ARCHER.

THE undersigned has received TWENTY-THREE (23) PACKAGES of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, &c., viz.:—VALERIANATE of ZINC, CANARY SEED, Otto Rose, TERCHLORIDE of CARBON, STRYCHNIA, QUININE, Fulwood's Annatto, Rectified Naptha, and Phosphorus, —LETTUCE, FRUIT, LAVENDER, MAGNESIA, NITRE, SODA, IPECACUANHA, LEMON, CAYENNE, PEPPERMINT, ROSE, GINGER, PAREGORIC, and other LOZENGES. — METCALF'S TOOTH BRUSHES; Soluble Cayenne, Camel-hair Pencils, BUTYR ANTIMONY, Peppermint Pipe, SMELLING BOTTLES (a large assortment) Oil of Peppermint, Musk, Lunar Caustic, Hydriodate of Potash; POWELL'S, DIXON'S, COCKLE'S, HOOPER'S, and HUNT'S PILLS; NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS, BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS, Oleophane, EDE'S HEDYOSMIA, FRANK'S SPECIFIC, Elastic Gum Bouges, Dressing Combs, OXLEY'S ESSENCE GINGER, Butler's Concentrated ESSENCE SARSAPARILLA, DREDGE'S HEAL-ALL, BEATSON'S LOTION, Rypophagon Soap, Sponge, Lycopodium, Violet Powder, Lenitive Electuary, Naples Soap, Powder Puff, Pink Saucers, Silk and Cotton Suspenser Bandages, Bleeding Lancets, BLACK and FLESH COLOUR COURT PLASTER; Boxes of Scales and Weights, Liquorice Pipe, ARNOLD'S, HOOPER'S, and BOND'S MARKING INKS; Preston Smelling Salts (assorted) Breast Pipes, bent and straight; best TURKEY RHUBARB, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Brown's CANTHARADINE TISSUE, Roche Alum, Yellow Arsenic, Pontefract Cakes, Oil of Sweet Almonds, GLASS SYRINGES, Badger Hair Brushes, JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, Roche's Embrocation, Dutch Drops, Gold Leaf, LEEMING'S ESSENCE, for lameness in horses; Paris Test Papers, METCALF'S HAIR BRUSHES, CHILDREN'S HAIR BRUSHES, Seton Tapes (assorted). LEECH and EYE LOTION GLASSES, Chloroform, a full assortment of the various ESSENTIAL OILS, GUMS, and MEDICINAL LEAVES, BARKS, and FLOWERS. — PARR'S PILLS, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, in one bottle; HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, Sir W. Burnett's PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, &c., &c.

C. M. PENNY, Dispensing Chemist, &c., 558, George-street. 8264

GREAT BARGAINS, IN VISITES, MANTELETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY person who may require to be supplied with any of the above articles can positively purchase the same from 40 to 50 per cent. below the real value at PITE and PRESTON'S, where the entire stock is being *sold off*, in consequence of a DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

EXAMPLES:—

Black satin visites, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 17s. 6d.
Rich ditto ditto, 20s., 25s., and 30s.
Black satin mantelets at 20s., reduced from 35s.
Black satin Ottoman and Moiré shawls, at *half-price*
Scarf shawls, 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. each, worth double that money
White China crape shawls, full sizes, at 17s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 30s.

And,

A lot of very rich shawls, at an immense reduction in price.

Also,

Rich plain and figured silks and satins, brocaded silk camlets, black satins and watered duchesses, for ball and evening dresses, at HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

These, with the following cases and bales just opened, will comprise an assortment of goods well worthy the immediate attention of the public, viz.:—

One case of dark printed cashmere dresses
Two ditto all wool plaids
One ditto plain Cobourg cloths
One ditto printed Orleans cloths
Two ditto 36 inch fine longcloths
Five bales real Witney blankets

Also,

Two cases, containing rich dark bonnet ribbons of the newest styles, and a large assortment of gimps and fringes.

Which have all been marked without regard to profit, and without in any way taking notice of a rapidly rising market.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 8480

GOLD MIXED

FASHIONABLE LLAMA OVER-COATS, silk velvet collars and cuffs, and lined throughout,

One Pound Seven Shillings and Sixpence, ready-made or made to measure, with

An extensive assortment of materials suited to a Tailoring Trade of the first order, at Pite and Preston's, where, in consequence of the *Dissolution of Partnership*, as per previous advertisement, gentlemen can have garments of every description *made to measure* in the first style, at a reduction of thirty to fifty *per cent.* from the regular trade prices. The exact amount of saving may be ascertained by comparing the reduced prices with the original list, which still remains in the department, all orders being taken for *Cash* and *Cash Only*.

The present stock of *Ready-made Overcoats*, in blue, brown, and invisible beaver llama cloths, box and pilot cloths, &c., are well worthy of attention, being of superior make and qualities, and decidedly *Cheaper* than anything hitherto offered in New South Wales. 8481 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FIFTY-NINE (59) BALES AND CASES DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS.

EX SYDNEY.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have much pleasure in apprising their friends and the public generally that they are in receipt of *Fifty nine* packages of Drapery, Fancy Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Broadcloths, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., ex Sydney, which will be landed in a few days.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

George street, Opposite the Post Office. 8420

NEW GOODS, EX TROPIC.

GEORGE CHISHOLM, PITT-STREET,

BEGS to inform the public generally, that he has received by the above vessel a large general shipment of goods suitable for the present season, the whole of which have been marked without taking advantage of the fact, that many of them have been very scarce for some considerable time; an early call will therefore be necessary to ensure having a good assortment to purchase from.

The attention of ladies and families is particularly directed to the undermentioned goods, which will be found well worthy of notice.

Whitney and Bath blankets, in every size
White counterpanes and quilts
Scotch linen sheetings
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 soft heavy cotton ditto
Huckaback and diaper towellings
Linen tea cloths
FLANNELS, Lancashire and Welsh
Horrockses' and other superior makers' longcloths
Table linens and napkins
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Shawls and turnovers in Norwich, merino, and knitted lambs-wool
White sateen and coutille stays
Rich brown and fancy silk and satin parasols
Thread edgings, insertions, and laces
Valenciennes and gymp ditto
Egyptian and American laces
Muslin edgings and insertions
Plain lute and satin ribbons
A beautiful assortment of winter ribbons of the newest styles
French cap and bonnet flowers
Clan tartans, in worsted and cotton
Gala plaids, in great variety
French and British merinos, *all wool*
Orleans cloths and alpacas
A new material in satin striped lustres, all colours
Printed cashmeres, in great variety
Jenny Lind and Carmelite stripes
Rich dark prints for morning wear
A large assortment of lambs-wool and merino hosiery of every description, in ladies' and gentlemen's stockings and gloves, undershirts, drawers, pantaloons, &c., &c.
Children's woollen Polka hoods, muffs, boas, Victorias, muffetees, tippets, boots, bootakins, gaiters, and socks, in endless variety
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gloves, in cotton, thread, silk, kid, and cashmere
HANK WORSTED for knitting in white, grey, and black
Crotchet and knitting needles
Boar's head knitting cotton
&c., &c., &c.

253, Pitt-street. 7553

GRINDERY.

JUST RECEIVED, and now on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, an assortment of Shoemakers' Tools, suitable for town and country.

Also,

Common and patent hemp
Stitching and closing flax
Bristles and closing hairs
Heel and toe tips
Cut bills, fine and strong
Cast bills, 12 to 30 ounces
Clasp hob nails
Rubbers
Lasting tacks
Heel balls
Patent pegs
Copper sprigs
Copperas
Pitch
Rosin, &c., &c.

THOMAS WOOLLEY, George and King-streets, Sydney. 8277

NEW WINTER DRAPERY. EX LATE ARRIVALS.

M. HOLROYD, having received a choice lot of Winter Drapery, respectfully solicits an early call from all who wish to purchase really useful goods at moderate prices; and can assure buyers they will find both price and quality to their ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Though many articles he has opened are exceedingly scarce, yet, Mr. H., in marking off, has adhered to his old principle of "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS."

The goods just landed, which will be found deserving attention, consist of—

Coburg, Alpaca, and Orleans cloths; a cheap lot of Orleans cloth, at 10½d. per yard, worth 1s. 3d., shaded chameleon lustres for dresses, gala and tartan plaids, mousline de laine and cashmere dresses, chameleon checked lustres, prints and ginghams, furniture dimity, furniture prints from 4d per yard, wax cloths 1s. 6d. per yard, shawls, turnovers, ribbons, flowers, blonds, bonnets, Berlin hoods, opera ties, muffs, capes, Victorines, &c., habit shirts, collars, cap cauls, hosiery of all kinds in black and white cotton and worsted, men's lambs' wool vests and pantaloons, &c., &c.

The 100 pairs of blankets, so much enquired after, at 5s. 11d. per pair, are all sold. The lowest price now on hand is 7s. 6d. per pair, with a variety of prices to 15s. and 18s.

SEITLER'S WAREHOUSE, Opposite the Hay Market. 7821

BALL DRESSES.

JUST OPENED, by the undersigned, a superb assortment of new and fashionable materials, suitable for Dinner and Ball Dresses, in

Brocaded, striped, and checked grenadines
Richly embroidered Tarlaton robes, with tucks and flounces
Bareges and satin striped Tyrolese robes, with berthes and scarfs to match
HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c.

Also,

A new invoice, for winter wear in NONPARIEL AND ALL WOOL CLOTHS, with skirts and flowers made up.

GEORGE CHISHOLM, 253, Pitt-street. 8201

WHITE SILK STOCKINGS.

ABOUT (50) fifty dozen of the above, now offered at LESS THAN THE LONDON PRICE.

A. MITCHELL, Waterloo House, 95, King-street. 8367

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY BALL.

GENTLEMEN requiring any article of dress, made in a superior style, can be supplied on the shortest notice, and have the opportunity of selecting the materials from the largest and best assorted stock in the colony, at fully 25 per cent. lower than the usual price.

☞ *Any garment made to order, and not giving perfect satisfaction, will be

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

MAY 22.—Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Captain Grant, from Launceston the 18th instant. Passengers—Mr. G. B. Rogers, Mr. Joseph Hudder, James Page, and Thomas Mabey.

A ship was signalled to the southward yesterday evening at sunset, but was not expected to make the port before morning.

CLEARANCE.

May 22.—Royal Saxon, barque, 510 tons, Captain Charlesworth, for Calcutta. Passengers—Captain Lewis, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. Robertson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Solirson, for London; Royal Saxon, for Calcutta; Steadfast, for Guam; Volunteer, for Auckland and California; Olinda, for the Mauritius; Phœbe and Will Watch, for Melbourne; Bee, for Port Nicholson via Newcastle; Tamar, steamer, for Moreton Bay.

TO-MORROW.—Louisa, for California; Nautilus, for Launceston via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 22.—William the Fourth, steamer, 84, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 120 bags wheat, 80 kegs butter, 29 pigs, 12 calves; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 77 trusses hay, 19 bales wool, 240 hides, 26 bales sheepskins, 316 bushels wheat, 168 bushels maize, 21 sheep, 73 pigs, 3 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 22.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Rainbow, 10, Cox, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Anna Maria, 40, Higgins, for Newcastle, in ballast; Elizabeth, 38, Gibbs, for Pambula, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

May 22.—Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Captain Grant, from Launceston: 41 hogsheads B. P. rum, 124 bags oats, Isaac Levey; 2 cases cottons and linens, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 1 bale woollens, 1 case haberdashery, Lark and Bennett; 112 cases apples, J. W. Gosling; 41 cases and 4 casks apples, T. Page; 1 cask apples, T. Taylor; 112 bags bran, Lewis Grant; 176 bags barley, H. Fisher; 633 bags wheat, 14 bales hay, T. C. Breillat; 1 bale leather, Simpson and Brett; 15 cases fruit, S. Hobblewhite; 3 cases jam, W. Lamb; 600 bags wheat, 25 cases starch, order.

EXPORTS.

May 22.—Royal Saxon, barque, 510 tons, Captain Charlesworth, for Calcutta: 1 cask and 28 bags old copper, R. Campbell; 6 casks old copper, 1 cask French polish, 86 bales hay, 1 horse, R. Towns; 1229 ingots copper, H. Perris; 1 horse, T. E. Jones; 10 horses W. Lawson; 2 horses, M'Quoid; 3 horses, Cox and Walker; 10 horses, Dawson; 13 horses, M'Arthur; 1 horse, Weston; 3 horses, C. M. Doyle; 6 horses, W. Charlesworth; 3 horses, T. L. Patch; 1 horse, W. Walker and Co.; 5 horses, Roberts; 4 horses, Lewis; 2 horses, Johnstone; 14 horses, T. Icely; 1 horse, George Campbell; 2 horses, Ryan; 4 horses, Scott; 1 horse, W. Hindson; 2 horses, Fisher; 1 horse, R. Hill; 2 horses, Cooper Turner; 9 horses, S. Hobblewhite.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the Louisa, this evening, at six.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the Nautilus, via Newcastle, this evening, at six.

FOR LONDON.—By the Thomas Henry, on Friday evening next, at six.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.—May 12. Standeringe, barque, 271 tons, Woodcock, from London the 2 th December. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Richards. 14. Halcyon, brig, from Adelaide the 12th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 9.—Potentate, barque, 345 tons, Phillips, for London. Passenger—Mr. Sarene, Cargo—21 tons bark, 127 bales wool, 2163 bags wheat. 10. Shamrock, steamer, for Melbourne and Sydney. Passengers—Mr. Disher, Miss Daw on, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, son, and three daughters, Miss Cartwright, Mr. R. Tooth, Miss Foster, Mrs. Tooth, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. M'Cullon, Mrs. Thorn and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kinnon and daughter, Mrs. Godfrey and three children, Mr. B. Jones, Mr. W. Williams and thirty-five in the steerage.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.—May 6. Francis, barque, 216 tons, Cramer, from the Whaling Grounds, left Hobart Town, 3rd January, 1849. 8. Esperance, brig, 111 tons, Johnson, from Auckland the 15th April, in ballast. 9. Scout, brig, Cundell, from Adelaide 20th April. 12. Timbo, schooner, from Adelaide. 13. Emma, brig, Pockley, from Sydney; Dorset, brig, from Adelaide. 14. William Melville, barque, 219 tons, Thomson, from the Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

DEPARTURES.—May 9. Adelaide, schooner, for New Zealand. 14. Francis, barque, for the South Sea Fishery.

The Sarah has made a quick passage of four days from Launceston. She reports having passed a schooner off Cape Howe, on Sunday evening last, apparently bound for Sydney. The brig William was to sail for Sydney about the 20th instant.

The brig Emma was to sail from Hobart Town for Sydney on the 18th instant. The ship Marmion had been taken off the berth, and laid on for London.

The Peri and Steadfast were at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset. The schooner Will Watch has come up into the stream again.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP LADY AMHERST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As the Shipping Reporter to your journal, and, in a certain sense, a servant of the public, I feel it my duty to call your attention to a few facts relative to the treatment I received from Captain Myhill, of the ship Lady Amherst, on my boarding that vessel on Monday last.

An emigrant ship being signalled from Flymouth, about 4 P.M., as within the harbour, I immediately proceeded to her, and got alongside whilst the vessel was in stays off George's Head. On inquiry, I found that the immigrants were in a healthy state, and that no cases of an infectious nature had occurred since the vessel left the Cape of Good Hope. Anxious to obtain the latest English intelligence, I boarded the vessel by the fore chains, (it being, I should remark, an understanding as regards the port regulations, that reporters for the press shall be allowed to board a vessel should they reach her before the Health Officer, provided they await his arrival, and run the same risk as the pilot, of being placed in quarantine). On presenting myself, however, to the commander on the poop, informing him of my business, and politely handing him a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, he took me by the collar, thrust me from the poop, and called to his chief officer to confine me in a cabin, instructing the steward at the same time to keep guard over me. Instead, however, of being confined in a cabin, I was allowed by the latter person to pace the deck. As the vessel came to an anchor near Pinchgut, Dr. Savage, the Health Officer, and Mr. Edmund Gibbes, the Tide Surveyor, came on board. On Captain Myhill leading the way for these gentlemen into the cuddy, he perceived that his orders as to confining me in a cabin had been disobeyed, and he immediately laid hold of me again, and thrust me into one of the stern cabins, threatening at the same time to place me in irons. The only fault I had committed to justify this treatment was that of stepping the deck of the Lady Amherst, without first asking permission. The steward was then taken to task for not obeying orders, and on his stating that he understood I was a reporter, the reply he received was, "D—n the reporter—a b—y set of thieves and robbers coming on board the ship, how did he know what they might walk off with?" By the interposition, however, of Dr. Savage, I was [illegible] by Captain Myhill, about twenty minutes after the ship anchored, that having been informed by the Health Officer who I was (of which he was certainly well acquainted before) I might go about my business, but if ever he caught me on board his ship again, he would tar and feather me. I accordingly left the vessel, and for the report of the ship, which appears in this day's *Herald*, I am indebted to Mr. Edmund Gibbes.

In conclusion, I may state, that Dr. Church, the Surgeon-Superintendent, adopted much the same line of conduct as Captain Myhill, but certainly did not make use of such ungentlemanly language, his remonstrance with me being merely as to my right to board the vessel, and the ungentlemanly conduct in so doing without the permission of the captain (a remonstrance he was forced by pointing out the very ungentlemanlike conduct of Captain Myhill, towards your humble servant.

The above is merely a plain statement of facts, and as the truth of it I would appeal to Mr. Inchent, the pilot, as also to Dr. Savage and Mr. Edmund Gibbes, in relation to that part of the transaction witnessed by those gentlemen.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS HINIGAN.

Sydney, May 23, 1849.

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.	SUN. rises | sets.	HIGH WATER. morn. | even.
23 | WEDNESDAY	6 59 | 5 1	3 48 | 4 10

MOON—First quarter 6 18 A.M., May 29.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL MOULTAN.

At length we have news of the surrender of the citadel of Moultan. A *Launceston Examiner* received last night, contains the following extracts from Indian papers. We have no files of our own, but shall probably receive them by the steamer Shamrock, which will probably arrive this afternoon.

INDIA.—Lord Gough's army was to retire thirteen miles on Dinger. A letter from Lord Gough's camp received this day (20th January), states, that in the action of the 13th instant we lost some 70 or 80 officers killed and wounded, as well as 2400 men put *hors de combat*, while we only captured 12 of the enemy's guns, none larger than a nine-pounder, losing six of our own H.A. guns! In entering the jungle several of our officers and European troops fell by the murderous aim of the enemy, who were lying concealed among the bushes, and in the most cases supposed to be dead! It was remarked that the enemy scarcely condescended to touch the sepoys, their sole aim and object being to kill the English officers, and European troops. The sikhs do not hesitate to say they despise the sepoys who would not hold the Punjaub for an hour, were they not supported so strongly by Europeans. Goolaub Singh with 10,000 or 15,000 men is close at hand ready to profit of the affairs as they turn up, either for or against us, as the success of the day shows. It is feared that Lord Gough will expose his fine army to unnecessary danger and may lose it without any benefit. The Governor-General is said to be very much troubled at the late unhappy result. The Jullinder force under Brigadier Wheeler were to commence the attack on the hill at Shagore on the 15th, against Ram Singh, who is entrenched and stockaded in the position. The 7th cavalry and the irregulars have been dismounted—so all the troops will have a fair share of fighting.—*Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.*

The following is a synopsis of the melancholy list of killed and wounded in the fight at Chillianwalla, and surely its perusal, coupled with the fact that four of our guns were taken, and that H.M.'s 24th foot lost their regimental colours, the 26th regiment N.I. lost a colour. The 30th regiment N.I. lost a colour some say two colours! The 5th regiment Native Infantry lost the standard they took at Guzerat! These misfortunes fairly justify us in stating that another such victory will be ruin. 28 officers, 50 non-commissioned officers, 800 rank and file were killed; 94 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers, and 1142 rank and file wounded; which, with four serjeants and 101 rank and file missing, make a grand total of 2340 of all ranks placed *hors de combat* in the most apocryphal victory. There is no doubt whatever that some of the corps engaged, experienced a panic, indeed, the Commander-in-Chief's despatch admits it took place owing, he says, to misconstruction of orders.—*Ceylon Times*, *February* 23.

SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL OF MOOLTAN.—On the 21st of January, General Whish received a message intimating that next morning the Dewan and garrison would give up their arms. At daybreak the troops were drawn up in double line, forming a long street fifty feet in width. About ten, the garrison nearly 3500 strong, marched out and laid down their arms. Moolraj followed in the rear; he was richly dressed in yellow silk, and rode a superbly caparisoned Arab steed. He with his brethren and chiefs were taken to the general's tent, where they gave up their swords. Preparations were now made for the upward march. The Bengal troops left betwixt the 27th and 30th, and the Bombay column followed on the 2nd February. The troops are expected to reach Lord Gough's camp about the 20th instant. The Commander-in-Chief has remained in a state of profound inactivity since the bloody and bootless victory of the 13th January. He was up to the 3rd instant engaged in throwing up field-works and fortifying his camp, pending the arrival of reinforcements. Five additional European regiments, with some 12,000 troops in all, are on their way to join him, and he will speedily be at the head of 40,000 men in the presence of an inferior enemy. One great battle may be looked for after the junction, when the troops it is said will prepare to go into quarters. Peshawur, Attock, and Hazareh country, and Bunnoo, can scarcely be reduced and garrisoned before next cold season. The Governor-General is now at Ferozepore. India every where is unquiet, and no where save within the country of the five rivers is anything stirring deserving of special notice.—*Bombay Times*, *February* 16.

MINES.

It is not until the statistics of mining are examined with some degree of attention, that any approximation can be made to a correct idea as to the quantity of ore that must be raised from a copper mine, before it can be expected to pay the cost of working it. We have already shown with reference to the past history, and present condition of the Princess Royal and Adelaide properties, how unsafe a guide to the probable richness of mines are mere surface indications; and we shall now notice another instance of the same kind, and certainly not less interesting than the former ones.

Within a mile or so of the Adelaide mine is the Montacute, which has always been described, and correctly enough, as a valuable property. It is on a part of the Mount Lofty Range, within ten miles of Adelaide, "with which and the port," (as is stated in the "South Australian Almanack), "it has been brought into connexion by a road formed through the hill country, in continuation of the natural road from town." The Montacute Company possess 640 acres of land, and their operations until lately were carried on with a paid-up capital of £5000, in fifty shares of £100 each.

Now, still quoting from the Almanack, we discover, that the "quantity of ore raised, (down to, and exclusive of the year 1848) was about 1500 tons," and that the highest price of this ore in Swansea was about £18 a ton; "the customs returns of ores exported in 1846, give 503 tons from the Montacute Company's Mines." We have been informed by one of the Directors of this mine, that some portion of the proceeds thereof has been expended in the formation of the road through the hills, just mentioned. Still this expenditure can never account for the fact that the mine has never yet paid a dividend, nor for the other still more remarkable fact, that the Company have considered it politic to lease the mine, and have leased it to the Australian Mining Company (an English concern) for three years at one-tenth. It is pretty plain that the mine must have savoured little of dividends at the time of granting this lease, or the Company would of course have kept the concern in their own hands. The English Company have steadily worked the mine ever since, and yet we find no price quoted for the shares in the last list. Turning to the Adelaide share list of 10th November, 1848, long after the English Company began the working of the mine, we find the price of these £100 shares quoted at £60 each. This was probably the price of the last transaction, as weeks will sometimes elapse without a share changing hands.

Now, although we have been reminded by some correspondence on this matter, that comparisons are odious, we must, incurring the risk of offending the Belubulites, put this proposition. Does not the Montacute property, being within ten or eleven miles of Adelaide, and divided only into fifty £100 shares—having already yielded within little more than two years 1500 tons of ore, and being now worked with English capital, appear a more attractive venture than a mine divided into 6000 £5 shares, ten shillings only paid up; and these shares worked to a premium of £4 upon the paid up ten shillings? In the tried, partially developed, but still non-paying Montacute, the whole price of the property, according to last quotations, would be under £3000. The whole price of the Belubula, by a late reported sale would be £27,000. To buy a 50th part of the Montacute, you would be required to give only £55; whilst a 50th part of the Belubula, at £4 10s. a share, would be £540, with a liability to pay the difference upon each share, between ten shillings and five pounds.

It has been demanded of us by one of our correspondents, "why we did not mention the valuable Kapunda mine?" We answer, because it is private property. In value there is no doubt that it stands second, amongst the many mines of the South. Yet how much the better for this is Captain BAGOT, the principal owner? Productive as this mine was for some time, the water at last came upon the works in such quantity, that eventually, steam machinery at vast cost became necessary, and was some months ago imported from England. If any one individual could manage a concern of the kind, we believe from personal knowledge of him, that Captain BAGOT could do so; and yet we have the best authority for it, that arrangements were many months ago making in London, for turning this concern into a company. With the Currency Creek mine, the Greenock Creek mine, the Kaumantoo mine, the Poonawurta mine, the Para mine, the Wakefield mine, &c., &c., &c., most of them poor struggling things, always promising to pay, but never redeeming their promises, we shall hereafter speak as opportunity shall serve.

ERRATUM.—For *Cornish* mines in a former article, read English mines: we had without perceiving it placed *Devon* Consols in Cornwall.

We have been compelled from want of space to omit until to-morrow several columns of matter, including a number of advertisements.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at a quarter past three.

INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS.

Colonel Snodgrass, member for the Counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley, having been introduced to the Speaker by the Colonial Secretary and Mr. James Macarthur, took the oaths and his seat.

Terence Aubrey Murray, Esq., member for the County of Murray, also took his seat in Council, after subscribing to the usual oath.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER reported the presentation to his Excellency the Governor of the Address adopted in Council on Thursday, on the subjects adverted to in his Excellency's opening speech, and read to the House the following reply to that Address:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"I thank you for the Address, and I receive with entire confidence the expression of your loyalty and affection to the person and Government of our most gracious Sovereign; and also the assurance that such measures as I may deem it expedient to bring under your notice during the session shall receive your anxious and attentive consideration.

"CHAS. A. FITZ ROY.

"Government House,
"22nd May, 1849."

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The following Messages were brought up from His Excellency the Governor:—

No. 1.—Transmitting a Despatch from the Secretary of State, in reply to the address of the Council on the upset price of Crown Lands. Ordered, with its inclosure, to be printed.

No. 2.—Transmitting copies of Despatches on the renewal of transportation in a modified form. Ordered, with its inclosures, to be printed.

No. 3.—Transmitting a Return of licensed holdings beyond the boundaries, showing the extent of those holdings, being a reply to the address of the Council on the 10th of May, 1848. Ordered, with its inclosures, to be printed.

No. 4.—Transmitting the proposed appropriations under Schedule B. Ordered, with its inclosures, to be printed.

No. 5.—Transmitting Essays on the Catarrh in Sheep, forwarded to compete for the premium of £100, offered by the Council for the best essay on this subject. Ordered to be printed.

No. 6.—Transmitting a Despatch from the Colonial Office with reference to the salary of the Hon. Francis Scott. Message and enclosure to be printed.

No. 7.—Enclosing a Despatch with reference to the proposed compensation of the late Alexander M'Leay, Esq., for loss of pension while holding the office of Speaker. Message and enclosure to be printed.

No. 8.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill "to continue for a further limited time the Act prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, &c., to New Zealand." Message and Bill—to be printed and taken into consideration on this day week.

No. 9.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill to repeal the law relating to hawkers and pedlars, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof. Message and Bill—to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on this day week.

No. 10.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill to legalise the evidence of aboriginal witnesses in Criminal cases. Message and Bill—to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on this day week.

No. 11.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill to amend the law relating to lunatics. Message and Bill—to be printed, and to be considered on this day week.

No. 12.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill to enable bailiffs of the Courts of Requests and of Petty Sessions to sell by auction without a license. Message and Bill—to be printed, and to be considered on this day week.

No. 13.—Transmitting the draft of a Bill to continue the Party Processions Act. Message and Bill—to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on this day week.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid before the House by command, he said, of his Excellency the Governor, copies of petitions which had been presented against the return of certain members of that House: one by Mr. Andrew Lang against the return of S. A. Donaldson, Esq., as member for the County of Durham, and another by certain inhabitants of Parramatta against the return of George Oakes, Esq., as member for that borough. The honorable gentleman also informed the House that these petitions had been referred by his Excellency to the court appointed for deciding upon cases of disputed elections.

DESPATCHES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table two despatches; the first relating to the proposed changes in the constitution of the colony (referred to in His Excellency's opening Address) and the second relating to the proposed contract for the conveyance of mails by steamers. Both of these despatches were ordered to be printed.

RETURNS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following Returns, viz., copies of the Quarterly Returns of Assets and Liabilities made by the several Banks, under the provision of the local statute, 4 Victoria, No. 13. A Return of all lands vested in the officers of Ordnance; and a return of all moneys received by the officers of Ordnance, on account of lands, &c., held by them.

The Returns were ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the By-Laws made by the Board of National Education. Also, a report of the proceedings of this Board during the year 1848.

Both ordered to be printed.

WINE MAKING.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a treatise on Wine Making.

The despatch and enclosure were ordered to be printed.

RESUMPTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition, signed by 1818 residents in Maitland, against the resumption of transportation, urging upon the House the adoption of immediate measures for preventing the colony from becoming again a penal settlement.

Petition read and received.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT.

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to apply all the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act to colonial vessels.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move, that a select committee be appointed, consisting of five members, to inquire into and report upon the prospects of receiving the benefit of Steam Communication with Great Britain by way of Singapore, with reference to the vote of this Council passed in the session of 1847, appropriating the sum of £500 per month for three years, for this service.

STANDING ORDERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice of his intention on Wednesday, (this day), to move for leave to enlarge the time within which the Standing Orders' Committee shall report, to Tuesday, the 29th instant.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Mr. COWPER moved, "That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid on the table of this House a Return, showing the number and description of all cases dealt with at the respective places for holding Petty Sessions within the districts included in the boundaries of location, between the 1st of January, 1848, and the 31st of March last, specifying the mode in which they were disposed of—whether by dismissal, summary conviction, or committed for trial at the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions; and also a return stating the names of the resident magistrates in each district; and also, the number of the Court days on which such magistrates were present." The last item of information asked for by this return had been inserted at the suggestion of his hon. friend the Attorney-General, and would in his (Mr. Cowper's) opinion be found very useful. He had two objects in asking for this return. In the first place he wished to show that a moral improvement had been going on in the country since 1840, notwithstanding the assertions which had been heard in some quarters to the contrary. He had no doubt that those returns would prove this, for proof of such improvement was afforded by the criminal statistics formerly presented to the House by the Colonial Secretary. He hoped to see these statistic returns kept up; but as it was understood that they were somewhat difficult to prepare, he thought it unwise to wait so long without procuring such information as was in the mean time obtainable. His second object was to have this information laid before the House, prior to the consideration of the police estimates, in order that the Council might be able to see how far the usual improvements of the country would enable them to carry out a system of retrenchment in this branch of expenditure consistently with the safety of life and property. He was prepared to carry this principle even further than was contemplated in the report of the Police Committee of which he was chairman; and there were many others who thought that considerable retrenchment might be effected in the department. In the department of Mounted Police, for example, an opinion was growing, that a considerable saving might be effected. At all events, it was very probable that they would be enabled to effect some saving in the police estimates, and the money thus saved might be spent much more advantageously upon the roads, or in some other department of the public service.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that there was not the slightest objection on the part of the Government to furnish the returns asked for, but as he had occasion to say on a former occasion with reference to the preparation of criminal statistics, no very great reliance was to be placed on the data furnished from the several Courts of Petty Sessions. There was, however, in preparation, a document upon which greater reliance could be placed, and which he should have great pleasure in laying before the House as soon as it was prepared. This was the Criminal Statistics of the colony, for the preparation of which he had to express his great obligation to his honorable friend the Chief Justice, who had classified the cases, and took every precaution to render the statistics most free and comprehensive.

Mr. NICHOLS thought that the information asked for by the honorable member for Cumberland would be beneficial; but begged to suggest to the honorable the Colonial Secretary the propriety of adopting some such course as that pursued in the mother country, where the clerks of assize, &c., were compelled by statute to furnish within the first fourteen days of January, such data, with reference to their respective departments, as was being prepared by His Honor the Chief Justice, with reference to this colony.

Mr. SUTTOR was of opinion that places beyond the limit of location ought to have been included; for the returns would otherwise be inefficient, inasmuch as there were many cases adjudicated upon in Benches beyond the boundaries, which were formerly dealt with by Benches within them.

Mr. COWPER said, that his only object in limiting the return to Benches within the boundaries, was to ensure the acquirement of the necessary information in time. He feared that if returns were required from Benches beyond the boundaries, the communication with those Benches would prevent them from obtaining the returns before going into the Police Estimates. He thought also that the data obtained from the Benches within the boundaries would be sufficient to guide them in their consideration of those estimates.

The motion was put and carried, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General.

RESUMPTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. COWPER: The next motion which stood upon the paper, and which it was now his duty to move, to the House, was one of grave importance. He had been requested by several honorable members to withdraw this motion, on various grounds; but after well considering all that had been urged, he did not feel himself warranted in that request. One of the grounds of objection to his bringing the motion forward was the absence of the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) who had on previous occasions taken a very prominent part in the discussion of this question, was not present—but it was altogether uncertain when the honorable and learned member would be present in the House; and he was told that other honorable members thought the House would pass the resolution or not was not to him a matter of so much consideration. In bringing it forward he for one at least should have done his duty. The resolution was—"That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will not cause any convicts destined by her Majesty's Government for the district of Port Phillip to be brought on to the Middle District; and also, that his Excellency will be pleased to prevent the dispersion of any convicts which may arrive in the harbour of Port Jackson throughout the distant districts of the colony, where there are no means of exercising proper discipline over them, and where their presence must be injurious in every point of view to the immigrant families now proceeding thither." Although he felt assured that it would not be the fate of this resolution to pass the House, yet he did hope to obtain for it a wide support, and he would in the first place ask leave to answer some of the objections which had been raised against it. The first and main of these objections was, that it would anticipate the discussion on the motion lower down on the paper for a Select Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Council in reference to the despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, of the 3rd September, 1848, announcing the intention of Her Majesty's Government again to transport convicts to New South Wales. But he contended that this resolution would not interfere with the duties of such Select Committee. The resolutions that Committee might draw up would not meet the emergency in which the colony was now placed. They had reference to a matter quite ulterior to the object which the present resolution was intended to effect. That object had been, perhaps, particularly brought under his (Mr. Cowper's) notice, by the active part he had taken out of doors in reference to this question. He had pretty well made up his mind as to the course he had to pursue; and that course was, to address the Governor, to ask him not to allow convicts to be landed here. The first part of the resolution was—respecting the bringing on convicts destined for the district of Port Phillip into the Middle District. His Excellency the Governor, during his late visit to Port Phillip, had promised that no convicts should be landed at Port Phillip, but should be sent on to Sydney. It was endeavoured to explain this by saying that those only would be sent to Sydney who held tickets-of-leave, while all who came out with conditional pardons would remain at Port Phillip; and therefore that the number sent here would be very small. It was also sought to excuse this by saying that it was not an act of grace to the Port Phillipians, but that it was expedient; if not necessary that such should be the case, as there was no means of registering the tickets-of-leave holders, or of keeping them properly classed in gaol in the district of Port Phillip. But if there were any force in this argument as far as referred to Port Phillip, it at least applied equally to the interior of this district of the colony, whither it was proposed to send the convicts. But he could hardly conceive this difficulty as to the registration of the tickets-of-leave holders could exist, when he remembered what had been the origin of the settlement at Port Phillip. He remembered that, at that period a large number of ticket-of-leave holders, under the permission of the Governor, flocked thither, and therefore there must at that period have been some machinery to register them. What that machinery was he could not say, but it did appear that a very simple arrangement might overcome this difficulty. A single officer stationed at Port Phillip to muster the ticket-of-leave holders, and to make a list of their names and descriptions, to be sent up here, would give as much information about those landed there now, as the Government knew of those who went there from this colony. But in consequence of a promise given by His Excellency, the Sydney district was to be favoured with the worst of the convicts sent out from Great Britain to Port Phillip. This arrangement had undoubtedly given great offence to a very large number of persons under his government, and certainly with reason. He could see no grounds for this partiality displayed towards Port Phillip. The people of Port Phillip had not displayed more anxiety to protect against any renewal of transportation than had the people of this district. The members for Port Phillip had, at least, equally acquiesced in the decision of the House to receive convicts on any terms, with the members for the Middle District. While the want of labour was pressing, they were ready to receive exiles; and when, in addition to exiles, a full tide of free immigration was flowing to their shores, they turned round and said, "We don't want your convicts now, send them on to Sydney." In promising such a course he could not but think his Excellency had seriously damaged the interests of this colony. No doubt the people of Port Phillip were delighted when they got his Excellency to assent to this proposition—when they saved themselves from convict pollution, at the expense of the older district. He denied that this motion was a factious one, or should be looked on as such; he had no wish whatever to annoy or embarrass the Government; but it was the right and the duty of that House to remonstrate with the Governor when they saw him pursue any course which they considered injurious to the colony. It was next urged that as the conditional pardon men would remain at Port Phillip, the number sent up to Sydney would be so small as not to be of any hurt. If the number was really to be so very small, what reason was there to send them up here? No reason at all—the very ground which was made an argument for sending them up here, was an argument why they should be kept at Port Phillip. The resolution then went on to ask his Excellency to prevent the dispersion of any convicts who may arrive in the harbour of Port Jackson throughout the distant districts of the colony, where there were no means of exercising proper discipline over them, and where their presence must be injurious in every point of view to the immigrant families now proceeding thither. He knew very well that he should be asked, what was to be done with them when they arrived? He did think it might be practicable to set them to work on some public undertaking. But then, again, he should be told that, they were breaking faith with the convicts who were sent out here under a pledge that they should receive either conditional pardons or tickets-of-leave. But he would ask whether the Government, which was so anxious to keep faith with those convicts, should not rather endeavour to keep faith with the colony, (hear, hear) with the large body of immigrants who had come out here under the pledge of the Government that New South Wales should no more be a penal settlement. Nor did he think it possible to doubt that the return to transportation must be most injurious to the colony, not only in keeping back the stream of free immigration which was now flowing into the colony—and in deterring those immigrants who did arrive, from proceeding into the interior. Honorable members could not be ignorant of the despatch of the Right Honorable Secretary of State, in which the resumption of the transportation system was proposed. The despatch stated, that the British Government was not prepared to carry out the pledge into which they had entered with the colony of New South Wales, but that they would send the prisoners, without complying with the conditions. He would not, on this occasion, go into the question of the breach of faith involved in this despatch, but this he would say, that if the Imperial Government could so soon evade the conditions which itself made, but little faith could be placed in its promises. He repeated, he did not think it was possible that anything could do greater injury to the interests of the colony than the dispersion of those convicts through the interior. They were all aware that even now it was with great reluctance that newly arrived immigrants consented to leave the towns and go into the interior, where their labour would be of so much more value to the colony. This reluctance would be increased if they were to be associated with convicts in districts where they had no police to protect them. The objections which were now urged were comparatively groundless, but would gather force, and not only did the free married would refuse to take their families into the bush under such circumstances, but he did believe the stream of emigration would take place from this colony to the neighbouring islands. Even at this moment a very large emigration from the colony was taking place to California. He would admit that the class of people going there was not the very best; but having brought them here, it was a great loss to the colony that they should now go away. He thought, therefore, that it was a matter of very serious importance that the dispersion of convicts in the interior should be prevented, and it was on this ground that he could not consent to withdraw his motion, seeing that it was impossible to say when the first convict ship might arrive. He did not think that it could at all interfere with the motion for the consideration of Earl Grey's despatch. With regard to the disposal of the convicts on their arrival, he did not see why they might not be set to work at some great public undertaking, such as the erection of a dry dock, in fortifying the harbour, or on the breakwater at Newcastle. He believed this would be the best way to avert a great evil, and he, for one, and he believed the House in general, would be ready to support any good measure which would enable the Government to prosecute such a work until the remonstrance of the Council against the resumption of transportation in any shape, should have reached home. He now begged to move the resolution.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR regretted that the honorable member for Cumberland should persist in bringing forward this motion, on various grounds. One of these grounds had been alluded to by the honorable member himself, namely, the absence of the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth), who had taken so large a part in the discussions on this question during the last session of the Council. He thought the absence of the hon. and learned member was much to be regretted, for on a question of such vital importance to the colony, every opinion ought to be heard and considered. He should refrain from entering into any discussion as to the merits or demerits of the transportation system—perhaps, at the proper time, his views concerning its resumption in this colony would be found rather in accordance with those of the hon. member for Cumberland, than those of the hon. member for Sydney; but even on that account he should be sorry that the hon. member for Sydney should be absent when the question was discussed. But this was only a minor ground why he regretted to see the motion brought forward. He considered the motion to be altogether premature, and not only so, but that it was inconsistent with the Address to His Excellency in answer to his opening Speech, which had been unanimously assented to by the Council a few days ago, and also with the notice of motion lower down on the paper, and placed there by the honorable member for Cumberland himself. The Address pledged the Council to the deliberate discussion of this question, in order that his His Excellency might communicate the result of that deliberation to Her Majesty's Government. Now he did think on a question like this the House should arrive at something like unanimity; but he did think a hasty discussion like the present was not likely to lead to any satisfactory settlement of the question. And yet it was clear that this resolution did involve the whole question. The speech of the honorable member clearly proved that this resolution included, and in fact concluded, the whole question; that if passed, it would preclude the calm and deliberate discussion of its merits, to which the House stood pledged. Looking at it in this light, without entering more largely into the subject, he should beg leave to move the previous question.

Mr. ICELY seconded the previous question.

Mr. BOWMAN could not agree with the observations that had fallen from the honorable member for Camden. Although, perhaps, this motion might have been deferred for a few days, even, for the presence of Mr. Wentworth, whom he should have been glad to see in his place, still a question of such vital importance to the colony could hardly be brought before the House too early. In a few days, probably, in a few weeks almost certainly, convict ships might arrive, and without taking the steps proposed by the honorable member for Cumberland, the Governor would have no intimation of the views and wishes of the House. He did not for a moment think the Council ought to ask his Excellency to do any thing which it was not in his power to do; but they might suggest measures to him which would relieve him from the difficult position in which he was now placed. He entirely concurred with the honorable mover that very great injury would be done by disseminating the convicts through the interior, amongst the free immigrants; and that it would add much to the reluctance of the latter class to proceed into the interior at all. He did not see how the passing of this resolution, which was only to meet an emergency, could in any way interfere with, or mutilate, the broad discussion of the whole question, when brought before the House. He should therefore support the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not intend to detain the House with any lengthened observations, but would just say a few brief words to explain the reason why he felt compelled to vote in favour of the previous question. He quite agreed with his friend the honorable member for Camden, that the motion of the honorable member for Cumberland was an anticipation of the main question. That it was not wise in this House, to enter into a question which had been submitted by the Governor in his opening Speech to the Council in so formal a manner to their careful and deliberate consideration, should be disposed of in this very hasty manner. Notwithstanding all the arguments of the honorable member, he still contended that it was impossible for the House to pronounce any decision on the motion before the House, without deciding on the whole question. And he would ask the Council, would it become them to come to a decision on a question so important as this, without having all information possible respecting it? And yet this was what was proposed to be done. One despatch on the subject had been already published, several others which had been sent down to the House that day by his Excellency had not been published, they had not been read by honorable members, who had not even seen them before. How could they enter into the whole merits of a question whilst in possession only of such partial information. He could not see that any inconvenience could arise from delaying this matter till the whole question could be brought before the Council in the calm and deliberate way proposed by the honorable member for Cumberland himself in the motions which stood further down on the paper. He wished to avoid at all entering into the merits of this question; but really it was difficult to know how to speak to it without pledging himself to one side or the other. It seemed to be the wish of the honorable mover to embarrass the Government—to force from them an expression of opinion. If the honorable member for Cumberland had wished to damage the view of the question which he took, he did not think he could have adopted a more effectual plan of doing so than by the motion he had so unwisely persisted in bringing forward. Whatever determination the House might come to, the expression of the opinion of the House on this motion would out of doors be taken either in affirmation or in opposition of the whole question. He must say it would have been far better that on some future day, when the House had had time to become acquainted with the contents of all the despatches—when they should have been laid before a Select Committee to consider—then the Council should discuss the question. It was only prejudicing the question to hurry it forward in this manner; many of the friends of the hon. member, who think with him on this question generally, would, he well knew, vote against him tonight, and yet he would persist in pressing his motion. The first part of the resolution related to the sending in convicts destined for Port Phillip to the Middle District. Now, although he had no written document to bear him out, yet it was his strong impression that no ticket-of-leave holders at all were to be sent to Port Phillip. They were exiles that were spoken of as to be sent to Port Phillip—but the ticket-of-leave holders were all to be sent to New South Wales; and though this would certainly include Port Phillip he did not believe it was the intention to send any of the latter class to the southern district. But if they did get tickets-of-leave holders, it was only what was asked for by the Council, in the session of 1848.

Mr. LOWE: On condition of receiving immigrants as well.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: He would admit that there were conditions to send an equal number of free immigrants at the expense of the Home Government; but although these conditions had not been complied with, it was inconsistent to assert that faith had been broken by the English Government. The despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State told them that owing to the financial difficulties of the empire, the Government was not prepared to send out free immigrants; but having been made acquainted with the great want of labour that prevailed in the colony, it had been thought desirable to send out the convicts at English expense, even though unaccompanied by the free immigrants. But this was all. In proposing to do this, the Secretary of State invites the deliberate opinion of the colony to the proposition, and tells them that if it should be the opinion of the Council that transportation should be altogether discontinued, that it should at once cease, and the conditions made good by the transmission of an equal number of free immigrants to those already sent out. He should carefully abstain from offering his opinions on the question of the propriety of resuming transportation or not. He might have formed opinions; but a proper time would come when the question in all its bearings, material and moral, would legitimately come before the House. It had been argued by the honorable member for Cumberland, that the dispersion of ticket-of-leave holders would deter immigrants from going into the interior. It was plain the Council did not think so last session, when they expressed their readiness to receive these ticket-of-leave holders wholesale. But he was not inclined to think that they would have much effect in influencing immigrants. The intense demand for labour which prevailed in the remote districts, and which came officially under his own observation every day, pointed to a rate of wages utterly inconsistent with the rate of profits of proprietors; and such a high rate of wages would not fail to allure the immigrant to go into the interior to find employment. He did not fear, therefore, any inconvenience on this ground, and he thought he felt bound to support the previous question, though he would again—looking at the state of the question, the new information respecting it which had just been received by the House—strongly urge the hon. member to withdraw his motion.

Mr. LAMB could not regret that his hon. friend, the member for Cumberland, had thought it his duty to bring forward the motion before the House this evening, although he had at one time hoped that he might see fit to delay it for a few days; but when he reflected that every day might bring a convict ship into the harbour, and that then if this application were made by the House to the Governor, it might be met with the answer that the matter was pending—that it had been referred to a Select Committee—while, in the mean time, the evil they were so desirous to avert was being consummated, he could not but feel that the hon. member had acted rightly in pressing his motion forward. He could not agree with the honorable member for Camden that the absence of the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) was a ground for postponing the consideration of the question. However desirable it might be to have the high talents, great experience, and powerful eloquence of that honorable and learned gentleman, should have been brought to bear on this discussion, it was not enough to weigh against what any member considered to be an imperative duty. When he looked around the House he was quite sure that the absence of the honorable and learned member would not affect the decision to which the House would come. He did not expect for one moment that the motion would be carried; but whilst they were waiting for the honorable and learned member, convicts might arrive. It was urged that the honorable member ought to have some consideration for the position of the government with respect to the disposal of these convicts. He quite agreed that the position of the Government in this matter was one of very considerable difficulty and embarrassment; but he thought they ought to have some consideration for the character of that House—some consideration for the expressed opinion of the colony at large. (Cheers.) The honorable the Colonial Secretary had said that this motion was an attempt to extract an opinion from the Government on the transportation question; but he denied this: the opinion of the Government had been extracted already; it had been extracted from the Governor himself by Mr. Latrobe. In consenting to relieve Port Phillip from the presence of these convicts, his Excellency had virtually declared his opinion on the whole question, for who could for a moment doubt that if the landing of convicts would be injurious to that (so called) free colony, it would be equally injurious to this (so called) convict colony. (Hear, hear.) It was said this motion was prejudging the general question—that it would prejudice the other motion of which notice had been given by the honorable member, on the transportation question. Now, he could not see the force of the objection at all—he could not understand why the Council might not at some future day go into the consideration of the despatch of Earl Grey, and yet take measures to prevent the present evil with which they were threatened. It was all very well to speak of delay; but he (Mr. Lamb) contended that to receive these convicts at all would be a triumph to the other party. (Hear, hear.) Although the honorable Colonial Secretary denied that there had been any breach of faith on the part of the Secretary of State, he would say, that if faith was not broken, there certainly were most extraordinary contradictions between the Right Honorable gentleman's despatch of the 3rd December, 1847, and that of the 8th September, 1848. In the former despatch the Council were invited to assent to a proposal to receive convicts under a variety of conditions. The Council did assent to that proposal, much to his regret; and once having agreed to receive convicts at all, out comes the despatch of September, 1848, declaring that the colony shall receive prisoners, but that he will not fulfil the conditions he himself proposed. And then, to excuse such flagrant inconsistency, the fifth paragraph of his despatch says:—"But upon a further consideration of your despatch, and of the information which has reached me from various sources as to the urgent want of labour in the colony, and of the great usefulness, as labourers, of convicts who have been previously trained under the system of punishment now adopted in this country, I have been led to the conclusion that the colonists of New South Wales would prefer, to the entire abandonment of the measure proposed, receiving a moderate number of convicts, even unaccompanied by an equal number of free emigrants sent out without charge to the colony." He did not believe it to be possible to find two despatches more opposite and contradictory than those of the Right Honorable Earl Grey. "Information" had reached him "from various sources." Yes! there were parties who had got the ear of the minister—parties whose interest it was to get this cheap labour—who had persuaded him that in this instance was the want of labour so great, that the colonists would be too happy to receive even convicts; that all the opposition that had been made in the colony, the public meetings, the petitions, the resolutions of that Council, were all bunkum, and that he had only just to send them, and see how the colonists would jump at them. (Cheers.) If some such resolution as that of his honorable friend was not passed, he repeated that those parties who had so unworthily misrepresented the state of feeling in the colony would triumph in the success of their schemes, and no Secretary of State would hereafter believe that they were not ready to receive convicts, however loudly they might protest against them. The honorable member for Cumberland

argued, and argued very justly, that the dispersion of these convicts throughout the colony would prevent immigrants from coming here, and when here, from going into the interior. No doubt the knowledge that New South Wales was again a convict colony would have a most damning effect on immigration from the mother country, if it did not put a stop to it altogether, while it would materially increase the reluctance of the immigrant to go into the bush, where, in addition to other privations, he was to meet the competition of the convict, and the danger with which association with lawless men was fraught. That there were some few in favour of receiving these convicts he was well aware. But who were they?—all, without exception, deeply interested in bringing down the rate of wages. But the mass of the people, he contended, were altogether opposed to it. In conclusion, he would correct one error into which some honorable members had fallen. It was said, because there had been no division on the resolution to receive exiles, which had passed the House last session, that the House unanimously acquiesced in it. He denied this; it was not deemed expedient to go to a division, because there was a large majority in favour of the resolution; but the minority were as distinctly and earnestly opposed to it as they were at present.

Mr. PARKER: Although he would distinctly say that he was as firmly opposed now as ever to the reception of convicts in any shape, could not think that the principle was brought properly before them in the resolution of the hon. member for Cumberland, nor could he think that there was so much truth in the latter part of the resolution as to the injury which the presence of convicts would inflict in every point of view in the immigrant families in the interior. The Council had by its own resolutions consented to receive ticket-of-leave holders; and he thought that if they had them at all, the contamination would be the same whether they had them with the conditions or without them. Neither could he agree with the honorable member on another point—if they were to have them at all, he (Mr. Parker) thought they ought to be sent into the interior. The practice for some time past had been to refuse tickets-of-leave for the towns of the colony, and to grant them only in the country districts, and as this principle had been acted on very beneficially, he did not see why it should be departed from even in regard to newly arrived ticket-of-leave holders. To keep them in the towns would, he thought, be to cut them off from all chance of that reformation which it was the main object of this peculiar punishment to effect—nor could he agree with the honorable member that it would be fair to put any of the men who might arrive to any particular work. The ticket-holder, distinguished from the Government convict, had liberty of action afforded him—it was in fact a relaxation of that coercive discipline which it was necessary to exercise over more hardened offenders, and therefore to attempt to impose any particular task on those men would be a breach of faith. He could not therefore support the motion of the honorable member, but should vote for the previous question.

Mr. DANGAR agreed with some other honorable members, that the attempt to go into the discussion of the question on the motion of the honorable member for Cumberland was premature. No one in the House was not ready to admit that the question was in every sense of the word a most important one, and one which they ought not to approach hastily, or by a side wind, which the motion seemed to be. It certainly could not have been understood, either by honorable members, or by the public at large, that the Council were to get into the whole question on a motion like this, and yet this was what the House was asked to do. He should therefore refrain from offering any opinion as to the general merits of the question, but would make one or two observations on some of the arguments which had fallen from hon. members. With regard to ticket-of-leave holders, he certainly was of opinion that if they were sent here at all they should be sent into the interior, and if all the ticket-of-leave holders were sent into the interior, he certainly should be ready to exonerate the British Government from having done much harm. He had had very considerable experience in the interior, and could say that the ticket-of-leave holders were found to be a most useful class. He for one could speak most strongly as to the want of labour which still prevailed in the country districts, and the enormous rate of wages which had to be paid in the great staple production of the colony—wool. It was indeed found almost impossible to get the free immigrant to go into the country at all. But if prisoners were introduced, they would be obliged to go into particular districts, from which they could not go away, and thus the great disadvantages under which the proprietors lay would be removed. He did not believe that sending ticket-of-leave holders into the interior would deter immigrants from going thither. The old ticket-of-leave system had worked remarkably well—they made good servants, and ultimately good members of society, and thus carried out the humane object of the Government in the relaxation they were permitted to enjoy. The resolution stated that they should not be sent into the interior; but he (Mr. Dangar) contended it was the very place to which they ought to go. There might be something objectionable in allowing them to remain in towns, where they would be surrounded by evil companions, and exposed to all manner of temptation and vice. Feeling that the question had been brought prematurely before the Council, he should be happy to join in supporting the previous question.

Mr. LOWE could not rejoin in any of the regrets which had been expressed by almost every honorable member, with respect to this motion. He thought that it was quite right in the hon. member for Cumberland to have brought it forward—quite right in him to press it to a division; although he was quite certain that his effort to press it through that House must fail. It was evident to him that all such motions must always fail; he would show, that from the inherent vice in the constitution of the House, any motion in any way questioning the act of the Governor must fail, because the Governor always could, always had, always would be enabled to command a majority in that House. But let them look at the question a little nearer: a Council with which they had nothing to do, which consisted of different members from the present, had, it was said, assented to a proposition to receive convicts under certain conditions. That Council not knowing the artful dodger with whom they had to deal, certainly did assent to the proposition of the Secretary of State—a proposition made evidently with the design of inducing them to say they would receive convicts on any terms. The offer was made—as the guage of the misery of the colony—whether it was so intensely depressed, that it would descend to receive convicts at all. He wanted to see if they were miserable enough to take ticket-of-leave holders, and smoothed his proposal over with prating about free emigration at English expense. But once having their answer—once having received the welcome acceptance of his proposition, determined to drive the hardest bargain he could. He tells them that he will send the convicts which they had said they would take; but he would withhold the conditions under which alone they agreed to receive them. This was the game Earl Grey had been playing—this was the trick which was explained in the last despatch. When the question of that despatch came before them, he did not despair of meeting that question by a resolution, not, indeed, such as it deserved, and such as every man out of that House would be prepared to meet it with; but at least with such a resolution as would prevent similar proceedings in future. He said he did not despair of meeting that question, because he had heard, and he believed that the local Government was not favourable, to a return to transportation. But with regard to the present motion, he knew it must fail—looking round him as he entered the House he saw that it was physically impossible, if he might use the expression with respect to a deliberative assembly, that it could succeed. The Government possessed a large majority, and of course they would cushion the motion; but in doing so let the House remember that the Government at home would take it for granted that they were ready to receive their convicts, that they would be glad to have them. What, he asked, could be the good of delay in a case like this! Already an unjust preference had been given to Port Phillip at the expense of this colony—already had that preference sanctioned the belief that while Port Phillip repudiated Earl Grey's monstrous attempts to force convicts upon them, New South Wales quietly submitted to it. As had been well argued by the hon. member (Mr. Lamb) let them wait—let them pass the other resolution on the paper, and appoint the committee, and then perhaps while that committee is sitting a ship arrives, and any remonstrance they can make will be met by the reply that matters are pending—enquiry is going on;—and in the mean time the convicts will be landed and dispersed. It was argued by the Colonial Secretary that the motion was taking the question up prematurely. He denied this: the question had been interfered with prematurely; but it had been interfered with by the Governor himself. It was in the invidious preference which he had displayed towards Port Phillip that had opened the whole question prematurely. It was this distinction he had thought fit to draw between one part and another of a community over whom he was bound to preside with strictest impartiality, that rendered this step on the part of the Council absolutely necessary. To the Governor, and the Governor alone, could be imputed the premature step to which the inconvenience and embarrassment which he doubted not the Government felt was attributable; and it was unfair to fasten the charge of prematureness on the honorable member for Cumberland. He would put a homely illustration of the position in which the case stood: suppose he (Mr. Lowe) agreed to play a game at cards with the honorable Colonial Secretary for a stake, and while they were playing those *cards* he was to observe the honorable Colonial Secretary gradually abstracting the money shilling by shilling, and depositing it in his own pocket. Well he (Mr. Lowe) might probably observe to him that he had better leave it where it was till the game was done, as it might have to go into his pocket instead of that of the honorable Colonial Secretary. Then up starts the Colonial Secretary to tell him (Mr. Lowe) that he is premature in his objection—that the game is not yet won, and it may have to go into his pocket. (Laughter and cheers.) That was precisely the state of the case—the Governor prematurely opens up the question, and then when Mr. Cowper came forward, to express that he had been premature—an elective member steps forward as the organ of the Government to tell them that he (Mr. Cowper) was premature. Who could deny that the Governor had been premature. He must have known how averse the people of this colony were to the despatch of Earl Grey. While the people here were doing all in their power to avoid the infliction of these convicts, the Governor was making it appear that they were quite willing to take them, that all their assumed reluctance was a rank hypocrisy. But he contended further, that the Governor had no right to prejudge those among whom he proposed to distribute the convicts, even though they might be ready to receive them. He would take the case of the honorable member for Northumberland, who certainly in his speech did seem to have rather a hankering after the flesh-pots. He would suppose that gentleman, who, having secured his three millions of acres of land that he may not cultivate, sighed for some of these convicts to tend his sheep at a cheap rate. Although he worked for them, he might say, and very justly too, that he did not wish to have free immigration checked by exposing this colony, as the Gideon's fleece on which all this convict moisture should descend. He could not but feel amazed at one argument that had been used to show that this motion was premature, namely, that it had been taken before another motion which stood after it on the paper. He must say he should have thought it would look more like being premature, if the second motion had been taken first. He could see nothing either inconsistent or premature in taking the motion of emergency, the one that was urgent and immediate first. He did not wish to impute blame; but there was another part of his Excellency's conduct which appeared questionable, and that was the dispersing of these convicts into the interior of the colony. The interior was, in this colony, a word of wide meaning, including, as it did, those delightfully remote spots, such as Wagga Wagga, and other similar paradises. Here it was arranged, however, these ticket-of-leave holders were to be sent. Not only had the Governor determined to receive them, but he had made arrangements to carry them off to some of these places, destined to eternal barbarism, where there were neither magistrates, nor gaols, nor police, nor any means whatever by which they might be controlled. He should not enter into the consideration of whether these convicts might be beneficially employed on public works or not; it did not enter into the question before the Council. But this he would say, that the interior was the last place where they ought to be sent. A ticket-of-leave holder was a man placed under the especial surveillance of the police; but it was proposed to send these men where there were no police to watch them—where they would be entirely free from any police surveillance whatever. He must say to those who for the sake of self-interest were so earnest to have these convicts, that they were pursuing a most short-sighted policy. For the sake of a few thieves they were running the risk of stopping hundreds of free immigrants from coming here. The very argument of the want of labour which had been used by the Colonial Secretary, was to him conclusive as to the impolicy of receiving convicts. If wages were very high in some districts, immigrants would be tempted to go there until labour and wages found their own level. He should vote for the motion of the hon. member for Cumberland, although he knew that he should in this, as in many other cases, be in the minority. While the miserable constitution of the House remained in its present state, giving the Governor always the command of a majority at his side; he could in vain look for any other result: for honorable members might safely make up their minds to the foregone conclusion, whenever a motion of this character was proposed to the House, it could never be carried.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR explained, that he had not moved the previous question as the organ of the Government, but as an independent member, because he thought the motion of the honorable member for Cumberland was premature, and also because it appeared to him to be inconsistent with the Address which he had the honour to move on a previous day, and which had been adopted by that House.

Mr. SUTTOR could almost have wished the honorable member for Cumberland to have withdrawn his motion, under a guarantee from the government, that no convicts should be dispersed through the interior; but since that guarantee had not been given, he must support the motion. He (Mr. Suttor) had had perhaps as much experience in the interior where ticket-of-leave holders and convicts resided as the honorable member for Northumberland, and he thought it the very worst place to which they could be sent. The presence of even one convict on a station was often the cause of outrage of the families of virtuous immigrants of a most shocking description. He did trust the convicts would not be dispersed until the whole question had been fully discussed; but as the Government gave no guarantee that such would be the case, he felt obliged to vote for the motion.

Mr. NICHOLS would have wished that the latter words of the resolution had been left out; but as it was too late to alter the resolution — the previous question having been moved—rather than lose the opportunity of protesting against again receiving convicts into this colony, he would support the motion as he found it. No doubt the honorable member for Northumberland and many others in the same position, who get their living out of the staple commodity of the colony, were anxious to get these convicts at a cheap rate; but he was confident, let them once get them, that instead of getting a fair rate of wages, they would only get a nominal one, and that the free immigrant would soon be reduced to the same scale, or else be driven back into the towns to seek for work, and they would have repeated the scene which occurred but a few years ago, when large numbers of people proceeded to Government-house, threatening acts of violence to the Governor himself, if he did not find them work. He thought it was right to pass this motion to a division; although he felt quite certain that he should vote, as he had had the honour of voting already several times times before, in a minority. Those at least who voted as he intended to vote, would have the satisfaction of feeling that they had done their best to prevent this country being again polluted with the stain of convictism; and he called upon every honest member to pause before he gave a vote which should imply a tacit assent to the re-introduction into the colony of all the miseries of the old convict system. If these convicts were to be dispersed through the interior, they must be restrained some how? What possible good would it be to send these fellows to particular districts, if there was no one to keep them there. Why they would be off just where they pleased—wandering about the country, in all probability finding their way back again to the towns, to renew lives of profligacy and vice. It was impossible but that some means must be adopted to restrain them, and they would soon see the honorable Colonial Treasurer coming down with estimates to increase the already enormous expenditure of the country. And then when these runaways were taken, they were at once to be reduced to the position of convicts, and must be punished as such; and in every petty place to which these convicts were sent, they would have to provide police magistrates, with their necessary adjunct — the scourger to revive the degradations and horrors of the earlier days of the colony. With regard to the invidious and unjust distinction which had been made with respect to Port Phillip, he repudiated the trumpery paltry excuse that the Government had no machinery for the registration and classification of the convicts. He regretted that the Government had not some more worthy explanation than this to offer. No doubt in a moment of yielding good nature, excited it might be by the hospitality with which he had been received by the Port Phillippians, his Excellency had suffered himself to be persuaded by Mr. Latrobe,—who having been very unpopular in about every other act of his administration, determined by this one act to replace himself in the good opinion of the district over which he presided, even at the expense of justice to this district. He was sorry the Governor had consented to this act, and no doubt his Excellency was by this time sorry enough himself. It was bad enough to be obliged to take convicts at all, against their inclination, at the dictation of the Secretary of State; but for their own Governor to decree that they should be compelled to receive those who had been sent out to the other end of the colony was intolerable. But he predicted, if this scheme was once attempted, the result would be a renewal of all the atrocities of the old convict system. The honorable member for Northumberland would have his ears regaled by the music of the cat-o'-nine tails, instead of the clang of the bullock lash. Taken in a political light, he could not but believe the resumption of convictism would be fatal to the liberties of the country. In the struggle for the trial by Jury, what was the answer they met with from the Home Government? That New South Wales was a penal colony, and not fit for it. In the long delayed claim to be represented in the Legislature, they were told that they were a set of convict blackguards, not fit to be trusted with so high a constitutional right, and that they should not have it. Transportation ceased, and they did get the mongrel constitution which they now possessed, and might perhaps have succeded in obtaining more extended freedom; but what chance now would there be, if their degradation were resumed, if they were again to be stamped with the penal brand, of obtaining new liberties. What chance had they of securing responsible government for the colony—the only government under which its interests would ever really live and flourish? And where, he would ask, was all this to end. Were they to go on to the end of time, and be presented to the whole world as a spectacle of a community consigned to the deepest degradation which could befal a nation? Were they for ever to be held out as a bugbear to the civilised nations of the globe? It was urged that the immigrants even now did not like to go into the interior. This was very true—nor did he wonder that they should be reluctant. It was bad enough now that they should go, with the chance of not being paid, or, perhaps, if paid, paid with a bad order on Sydney. But how much worse would they be, when in even this market they were undersold in the only commodity they had to offer—their labour, by these ticket-of-leave holders. The masters, too, would much rather take the convict: for if any dispute should occur between the employer and the immigrant, the latter may give notice and leave him; but if the ticket-of-leave holder should be unruly, the "convict scoundrel" may be quieted by a threat to take him before a magistrate to have him flogged. It was well known in former times that it was a common practice for one magistrate to dine with another, and after dinner, while they were sitting over their wine, half a dozen of the host's assigned servants would be brought up, whom the guest for the convenience of his friend would sentence to be flogged. Even now, under the Hired Servants' Act, he had heard of a case in which two magistrates signed warrants for each other to keep by them, and fill up as occasion might require; and any unfortunate fellow, to whom perhaps a year or two's wages were due, might for some trifling offence be sent off to gaol, his agreement cancelled, and his wages forfeited. Seeing the corruptness which must spring up in the system, he was determined to oppose it in every stage, and should therefore support the resolution of the honorable member for Cumberland.

Mr. ALLEN: Although his opinions had not changed as to the impolicy of renewing transportation in any shape, he should support the previous question, because the resolution did that which he did not conceive that House had any right to do, namely, to ask the Governor to break his pledged word.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had differed in opinion with the Council, when in the course of last session they agreed to receive convicts in any shape whatever. But he could not conceive how the Council could, in the face of their resolution, pass the resolution now before the House. The ticket-of-leave holders would not contaminate more now, than when the former Transportation Report was brought up. They would, he supposed, as much contaminate the immigrants who were to be sent over at the British expense as those paid for by the colony, and when they did arrive here, it must be expected they would go into the interior. He had always maintained that transportation and immigration were inconsistent, that they could not go hand in hand together, and he thought so still. True the free immigrants had not been sent with the convicts; but he thought, for all that, that faith ought to be kept with them, and as had been observed, merely to employ them on any public works would not be making ticket-of-leave holders of them. It had been forgotten in this debate, that as stated in his Speech, his Excellency, as soon as he received Earl Grey's despatch, made it public, and sent copies of all proceedings that took place respecting it, adding a recommendation of his own, that transportation should be discontinued. There would therefore in all probability be only one or two ships arrive, and he thought that in not constituting any machinery for the reception of convicts at Port Phillip, he evinced his sincerity in opposing the proposal of Earl Grey, by thus expressing his belief that it would not be carried out.

Mr. MARTIN would very briefly give his reasons for voting for the previous question, but should carefully abstain from entering into any discussion as to the merits of the general question. He would merely say that he was opposed to the proposal of Earl Grey, because of the gross breach of faith that it involved, but would not express his opinion further. Had the motion only said "That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that he will not cause any convicts destined by Her Majesty's Government for the district of Port Phillip to be brought on to the Middle District," he should not have opposed it; but he could not support the remainder, neither did he think that the House was yet in possession of sufficient information to enable them to discuss the question. They were not yet aware whether the convicts who would arrive would be ticket-of-leave holders, or come with conditional pardons. Whether the tickets or the conditional pardons were to be given here or on board the ship, or even whether the Governor here would have any control over them, whatever, and he thought it would be most undignified for that House, and most unfair towards the Governor to call upon him to do any thing which his duty to the home authority would prevent him carrying out. On this ground he thought the motion premature, as he contended the Council ought not to make up their minds on a question like this, until they had before them all the information it was possible to procure. But there was one part of the resolution which he considered even more objectionable. The last words of the resolution were:—"And when their presence must be injurious in every point of view to the immigrant families now proceeding thither." If the Council adopted this portion of the resolution, any select committee they might afterwards appoint to consider the subject would have very little to do. The resolution said broadly that the presence of the convicts would be injurious "in every point of view"—now this was disposing of the whole question, and though he did not accuse the honorable member with trying to entrap the Council, yet it must be clear if they assented to this proposition the opinion of the House on the whole question would be expressed. He repeated he should refrain from expressing his opinion until the question came before them in a proper shape—after mature deliberation in committee, and not the occasion of a motion like this, intended as a side wind to catch opinions on a question which every proper minded man was desirous to see deliberately discussed. With regard to the absence of Mr. Wentworth he did not think it was a ground for deferring the motion, as it was well known that whether in the majority or the minority, his opinions would carry with them more weight than those of any man in the community, whilst his name would always add weight to the former, and give respectability to the latter.

Mr. MURRAY should support the resolution, because he thought that until the question was definitely settled, no arrangements for police protection could be made. If they were to be dispersed, it was absolutely necessary that some means should be taken to ensure the safety of the inhabitants of the various districts to which they were sent.

Mr. COWPER having replied, and the previous question being put—"Shall this question be now put?"

Council divided.

Ayes 9.	Noes 16.
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Dangar
Oakes	Macintyre
Murray	J. Macarthur
Bowman	The Colonial Secretary
Lamb	Mr. Donaldson
Lowe	Martin
Suttor	Fitzgerald
Colonel Snodgrass	Berry
Mr. Cowper (Teller.)	The Auditor-General
	Mr. Icely
	The Major-General Commanding
	The Attorney-General
	Mr. Parker
	Allen
	The Collector of Customs
	The Colonial Treasurer (Teller.)

CITY JUSTICES.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for leave to bring in a bill to confer on all justices of the peace for the City of Sydney certain powers heretofore invested in the Police Magistrates of the said City. He should not detain the House with any lengthened observations, but confine himself to briefly stating the object of the bill. It did not attempt to interfere with the Executive duties of the Police Magistrates, but merely gave power to any of the City Justices to act in certain cases, in which great inconvenience often arose to the public from the non-attendance of a Police Magistrate. Such cases were informations under the Police Act, and an Act which had almost fallen into disuse from the very inconvenience to which he had alluded, he meant the Act to regulate the Sale of Bread. It was necessary that information under this Act should be read within twenty-four hours after the offence was committed, and in the present state of things it was impossible to rely on finding any police magistrate within that time. He did not see why the City Justices could not as well judge if a loaf were two ounces under weight, or a chimney on fire, or of the distance a driver might be off his dray, as they could of any of the offences over which they had jurisdiction. He now moved for leave to bring in the bill.

Leave granted, and bill read a first time, and ordered to be printed and read a second time on Tuesday next.

THE SYDNEY CORPORATION.

Mr. LOWE moved, pursuant to notice—"That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the working of the Corporation of the City of Sydney." In bringing forward this motion, the honorable member disclaimed any intention of prejudging the case which he sought to have enquired into, and he should therefore only briefly allude to the representations which had got abroad with reference to the proceedings of the civic body; and which, whether true or not, were quite sufficient to call for the investigation now asked for. Since his election as a representative of the city of Sydney he had sought for some means of expressing his gratitude, and he had turned his earnest attention to the sanatory condition of the city; but in the course of his enquiries as to the best mode of effecting some substantial improvements in this respect, he had been generally met with assertions from the best informed people that no effectual reforms could be hoped for while the City Council remained in existence as at present constituted. It was not worth while at present to consider whether the passing of the Corporation Act was premature or not, particularly as it was not passed by that Council, although he did think that the Government of that day would have acted wiser in reserving this measure for the consideration of the representatives of the people. There were, however, some causes of the Corporation's inefficiency which might have originated in the proceedings of the representative body. There was for instance an Act which had been passed by that Council, at a time when he had not the honour to be a member of it, which deprived all those who did not pay rates and taxes of the privilege of voting. This had the effect of disfranchising many—of the most eligible persons, himself among the number, for as the occupant of Chambers only in the city, he paid no rates individually, and it was worthy of consideration whether this Act might not with advantage be repealed. It was represented, whether truly or falsely he could not say, that the City Council was most extravagant in the salaries which it conferred upon its officers. That a salary of £600 per annum was given to the chief magistrate, to whom no salary at all ought to be alloted, and that the stipends of the other officers were proportionably large. A document had recently emanated from a committee of the City Council, itself drawn up with much ability and apparent care, from which it appeared that the Corporation had a staff sufficient for an expenditure of £150,000, whereas its revenue was only about £13,000. This, no doubt, was in a great degree the fault of the Corporation Act, which required the appointment of particular officers, but it was for the Committee to consider whether some beneficial alterations might not be made in this Act. It was a matter of general complaint also, that the City Council, while they complained of the smallness of the resources at their command, had grossly misapplied those resources. That while the great thoroughfares of the city were suffered to remain in very bad repair, miles of good road had been constructed on the outskirts of the city, in places which possessed no greater recommendation than that they adjoined the residence or property of some member of the City Council. That by-lanes which possessed the same recommendations and no other, were also kept in good repair, and that the members whose duty it was to look after such matters had preferred their own tenants, whenever it became necessary to engage labour, instead of seeking for the most competent persons. No doubt much of the evil complained of, if it really existed, had arisen from the injudicious conduct of the Council in appointing an Improvement Committee, of fourteen, a majority in fact of the whole body, who must be able from their number to ensure a confirmation of all their proceedings. It would be for the Committee, however, to enquire whether the conduct of the City Council had been such as it was represented to be: and if so, to consider whether it ought to be totally abolished as useless, or whether any means could be devised for reforming it: such as reducing the franchise, so as to allow a wider exercise of the popular voice—reducing the number of members so as to render them more amenable to public opinion, or reducing the civic staff, either by lessening the number of its officers or cutting off some of their dignity, so as to render high salaries less necessary. It was not fair to expect that the members of the City Council would be *Lords Chesterfield* and he did not conceive that any cognisance ought to be taken by that House of their mode of conducting their debates, unless under extraordinary circumstances, but it was asserted that instead of conducting the business with decency and propriety, the Council presented frequent cases of tumult and abuse—that language not fit to be uttered in a common taproom was made use of by the members of the Council—that the public had been excluded for two hours and a half while the members inside were all roaring together as if to see who could shout the loudest. He did not say that this was all true, but certainly if it was so, the public had a perfect right to interfere, and for this reason the subject ought to be enquired into. The report of Alderman Thurlow, which he had before alluded to, after pointing out that the body had become too large for its revenue, suggested that the revenue ought to be inflated to the size of the body, but it would be a matter for consideration whether it would not perhaps be more advantageous to reduce the expensive machinery of the Corporation to within the limits of its income. He wished to be distinctly understood, that he did not bring forward this motion from any Pharasaical *feeling* of pride or dominancy—from any opinion that the Council which he was then addressing had any claim to superior excellence, for he sincerely believed, that if there was anybody which could take cognizance of their proceedings, as they could of those of the City Council, they would be found to have *fallen* short—to be unworthy of the trust reposed in them. He had always been a strong advocate for sanatory reform, and an efficient system of drainage he looked upon as a most essential measure of this nature. Indeed, he saw no material difficulty in the way of carrying out such a system, or of raising the necessary funds for the purpose, provided that a proper body existed for the management of these matters;—a body which could command the confidence of the citizens. It was unreasonable, however, for a body under the ban of the public, to demand additions to their revenue, and it was necessary, therefore, to enquire minutely into the accuracy of those charges. He would now propose the motion he had already read, adding the names of the following members to the committee, viz:—Mr. James M'Arthur, Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Martin.

Mr. COWPER had much pleasure in seconding the motion. Besides the matters alluded to in the speech of the hon. mover, there was one other subject for enquiry. During the last session an hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Lamb) had raised a great question of sanatory reform, which was subsequently burked so far as the City Council had to deal with it. He alluded to the nuisance of slaughter-houses; and he trusted that the Government would, during the present session, be prepared to take up this matter, with a view to the adopting of some effectual measures for getting rid of the unhealthful influence of these establishments.

Mr. NICHOLS said, that if the hon. gentleman who spoke last referred to the Corporation Act, he would find that the City Council had no power to get rid of the slaughter-houses. It was the Legislative Council alone who could do this. The City Council, he had no doubt, would be very glad to have the investigation now sought for, and although they had been a little irregular at times, he believed it would be found that their efficiency had been principally impaired by the want of power and of means. He hoped the enquiry would terminate in the completion of some arrangements for carrying out the sanatory reforms alluded to, which were very much needed.

Mr. COWPER said, in explanation, that he had taken great pains to acquire an accurate knowledge of the law, so far as it bore upon this question, and was certain as to its correctness. He did not accuse the City Council of misconduct in not removing the slaughter houses; but they had not done that which it was in their power to do for the abatement of the nuisance, and they had, in fact, burked the question altogether, as far as they were concerned.

Mr. LAMB said, that the City Council had so far taken an interest in this measure of sanatory reform as to appoint a committee, and that committee had brought up an excellent Report. It was his decided opinion that the City Council had burked that Report; but if not it had been so vehemently opposed that it had fallen a dead letter. Although the City Council had no power to remove the slaughter-houses, they might have taken measures for compelling their owners to keep them clean,—and this they had failed to do.

Mr. NICHOLS said that this was the duty of the police.

Mr. ALLEN said, that the City Council had no doubt been at times irregular, but he must say, as a member of that body, that they were not so bad as they had been represented in the address of the hon. and learned mover. They were not perhaps so polite as members of that House, but then it must be remembered that there was no Sergeant-at-Arms in the City Council Chamber to preserve order. He was quite sure that the Council would be glad to have this enquiry made, and would be ready to concur in any reformatory measures which might be recommended.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought the enquiry necessary, and was glad to find that the City Council did not object to it: for there were undoubtedly impressions abroad that the proceedings of that body were not conducted either creditably to itself or to the community. It would be recollected that the Report brought up by Mr. Lamb from the Committee before alluded to, recommended the removal of slaughter-houses, and measures were in progress for carrying out these recommendations, so far as it rested with the Government to do so. He feared, however, that during the present session it would be impossible to bring so comprehensive a reform in this respect as was desirable; for this could not be done until after the erection of proper abbatoirs. These erections would be costly in the first instance, but after their completion they would yield a revenue in fees for slaughtering cattle, which would not only pay for the controul, but would contribute, at least, towards the expenses of their erection. He full agreed with what had fallen from previous speakers as to the necessity of a thorough sanatory reform: for he very much dreaded the effects of fever in such a climate as this while the city remained in its present state.

The motion was then put and carried.

MR. W. A. MILES.

Mr. LOWE moved, That the report relating to the then Superintendent of Police, Mr. Miles, laid on the table of the House by the Colonial Secretary, on the 7th June 1848, be printed. He had limited his motion to the printing of the report, which he understood would not be objected to, and the evidence itself, which was said to be very voluminous, might lie upon the table for the information of members. It must be remembered that immediately after the former discussion on Mr. Miles, that gentleman had wrote a letter to a newspaper requesting the public to suspend their judgment, and declaring that what he (Mr. Lowe) had asserted on that occasion was wholly untrue, as he might have ascertained by inspecting the papers. In justice to himself the present means of obtaining this information ought to be afforded: for if he had been wrong he should have no hesitation in admitting it; but if, as he believed, he was in the right, he should not suffer the matter to rest when the police estimates came again under consideration.

The motion was put and carried.

RESUMPTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. COWPER moved that a Select Committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed to prepare Resolutions, for the consideration of this Council, in reference to the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, No. 166, dated 3rd September, 1848, announcing the intention of Her Majesty's Government again to transport convicts to New South Wales. As it had appeared during the preceding debate to be the general opinion of the House, that this Committee ought to be appointed, he should do no more, he said, than propose the motion.

Mr. LOWE suggested as a matter of order, that it would be an inconvenient and dangerous precedent to delegate to a Committee the whole process of the House, as would be done by this motion. He was sorry to throw the slightest difficulty in the way of the honorable mover, but he deemed it his duty to point out this objection. He thought the Committee ought to receive some instructions as to the course they were to pursue.

Mr. COWPER said, that the Committee were only required to prepare resolutions, which it was for the House to decide upon. It would perhaps be better, however, for him to postpone this motion until after the termination of Government business on the ensuing day, and bring it up again in a more matured shape.

The motion was then postponed, and the Council adjourned at half-past six P.M., until three o'clock this afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

EQUITY.

BEFORE his Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.

JEFFREYS AND JOSEPHSON v. SNIDMORE.

Mr. DONNELLY said that this was an ex parte application by bill for an injunction to restrain the defendant from committing waste to the inheritance. It appeared that Mr. Campbell, of the Wharf, deceased, was entitled in his life-time to all that piece of land, consisting of about thirty acres, lying at Newtown, and known by the name of Corder's grant. After his death, the land came by devise to the plaintiff Jeffreys, who sold to the other plaintiff, Josephson. Afterwards the defendant had a lease granted to him of a part of the same grant for five years,—and on this part he would persist in digging clay pits for the purpose of making bricks, the lease giving him no such power.

His HONOR granted the prayer of the bill.

RUNDELL v. BYRNE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. FISHER, on behalf of the defendant, moved that the plaintiff's bill be dismissed, for want of prosecution, pursuant to the rules of Court.

Mr. BROADHURST showed cause, offering an undertaking to proceed with speed. It was said that in England this was the ordinary course adopted;—of course the plaintiff would have to pay the defendant's costs for coming here.

His HONOR held that he saw nothing presented to him to prevent him from letting the ordinary rule take its course,—viz., to dismiss the bill.

The Court was then adjourned.

The Court, in its Insolvent Jurisdiction, will sit to-day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Knight, a third meeting was held. The following claims were proved:—R. Campbell, sen., and Co., £90 18s. 10d.; M. Gill, £70 10s. 6d.; D. Rogers, £6; E. C. Weekes, £16; Thacker and Co., £118 16s. 6d.; G. Wilkie, £164 4s. 6d.; Harriet Dubost, £22 7s. 7d.; H. Cohen, £84 17s. 2d.; Pite and Preston, £30 1s. 11d.; J. Davies, £445 5s. 1d.; S. Burleigh, £50; and F. J. Brown, £31 10s. The official assignee handed in his report, which was read. The insolvent made an offer of composition of 10s. in the pound to all concurrent creditors, to be paid by three equal payments at six, nine, and twelve months, from the date of the final acceptance of the offer—such payments to be secured by promissory notes to be made or indorsed by a person, or by persons to be approved by the official assignee; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the official assignee, together with all preferrent claims, in cash. The offer was rejected by all the creditors present. The creditors then directed—1. That no portion of the wearing apparel or furniture be allowed to the insolvent. 2. That the assignee be authorised to take such steps for realising the bond and mortgage assigned to the Union Bank, as they may be legally advised. 3. That the lease of land in Pitt-street be abandoned. 4. The mill and premises at Parramatta to be abandoned. 5. That in the settlement of the claim on Cutts's furniture, the assignees use their own discretion. And, 6. That with reference to the examination of parties in order to investigate certain alleged alienations of property, and the proceedings connected with the partnershi between the insolvent and Mr. J. Wyatt, the assignees be authorised to take such steps as they may be legally advised, and to defray all the expenses incurred by them out of the funds of the estate.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting was held, for the examination of witnesses. Mr. Robert Owen having been summoned to attend and give evidence, and not appearing when called, the Chief Commissioner, on the motion of Mr. Fisher, counsel for the trustee in the estate, (Mr. J. Campbell), ordered a warrant to issue against Mr. Owen, returnable on Saturday next, to which day the meeting was then adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. RICKARDS.—At the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Sugar, Gin.

MR. J. CURBY.—At his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office, at 11 o'clock, Soft Goods and Sundries.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wools, Labrador Salmon, Groceries, Onions, Grass Seeds, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Land at Woolloomooloo.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Flour, Wool, Tallow.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. STEWART.—At his Stables, York-street, at 12 o'clock, the race Horse Esor, (late Shamrock), and other Horses, Baker's Cart, and Harness.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Sail Canvas, Saddlery, Hops; at half-past 11 o'clock, Brandy, Sherry, Champagne, Cordials, Port Wines, in wood and bottle; at 12 o'clock, the Station of Ermington, in the district of the Clarence, and 5000 Sheep.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Moleskin and Cantoon Trousers, Slippers, Caps, Cotton Shawls, &c.

MR. G. PICKBRING.—At his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures, Sundries, also, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c.

MR. SYDNEY STEPHEN.—On the 8th instant, the Attorney-General produced the Order of the Privy Council reversing the decision by which the name of Mr. S. Stephen was removed from the rolls of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land, when the Chief Justice, without any remark, ordered Mr. Stephen's name to be replaced on the roll of the Court.

POLICE OFFICE.—Alderman Broughton and Mr. D. Allan, the two magistrates on the roster for the day, both entered the Court yesterday, at the usual hour. Captain Innes had then entered upon the investigation of a charge against a boy for stealing his articles of apprenticeship from his master, when they (Messrs. Allen and Broughton) proceeded to the second Court with a view of taking up the summons cases; there, however, they found the Mayor engaged in a remanded case. They then departed. Captain Innes' Court was closed in about a quarter of an hour, and adjourned; the Mayor's case was closed at eleven, when he adjourned the Court for a quarter of an hour. From that time until 2, Mr. Miles was the only magistrate in the office, and failing in his attempt to procure a second magistrate (the remaining undisposed cases requiring two) he had to open the Court for the purpose of adjourning until the morning. Alderman Brown and Mr. John Campbell are the magistrates for this day (Wednesday.)

MR. W. HAMILTON HART.—The address of the inhabitants of the colony to this gentleman, on his retirement from the Presidency of the Bank of Australasia, which with Mr. Hart's reply, will be found in our advertising columns, was presented by the Speaker, accompanied by Messrs. James Macarthur, Thacker, Elwin, and Denison.

SUDDEN DEATH.—As a party of seamen belonging to the barque Mary Catherine, lying at Campbell's Wharf, were passing through the gateway into George-street, last night, one of them fell down and instantly expired.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF DISPUTED ELECTIONS.—His Excellency the Governor, by a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, has summoned the Court for the trial of any complaints which might be made against the validity of any returns which might be made by the Returning Officers of the several electoral districts, to meet at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 23rd instant (this day) in the Council Chamber, in Macquarie-street, in the City of Sydney,—and the President and Members of the said Court are requested to give their attendance at the same time and place accordingly.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that letters have been received from the respective Wardens, certifying the return of the under mentioned gentlemen, to serve as members of the District Council, specified in connexion with their respective names, viz.:—Brisbane Water—Messrs George Peat and Gother Kerr Mann. Paterson—Messrs. Charles Boydell and Edward Gostwyck Cory. Patrick's Plains—Messrs. Thomas Cullen, Alexander Munro, and Thomas Frederick Hope.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD, OR A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—It having been represented to the Government that on the night of the 17th April, a barn, containing about 200 bushels of wheat, and five stacks of hay, containing from 80 to 100 tons, the property of Mr. Thomas Barnaby, of Round Swamp, Mudgee Road, were maliciously set on fire, and were totally destroyed, his Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that a reward of £20 will be paid to any free person or persons, who may, within six months from the present date (May 21) give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties guilty of the above outrage; and if the person giving such information be a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to her Majesty for the allowance to such prisoner of the Crown of a conditional pardon.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY. — On Thursday night last, an attempt was made to break open and rob the shop of Mr. Smith, the tobacconist, of King-street. The fellows had partially burst the door, and were effecting an entrance to the premises, when the inmates were aroused in sufficient time to save the property. The most remarkable feature in the affair is that two cabs were observed immediately facing the premises, under cover of which the marauders were at their work, and with which there can be no doubt the fellows intended to remove their booty, as Smith distinctly overheard the cabmen and the thieves in conversation. Both cabs and men were off as soon as the alarm was given.

SPIRITS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that he has been pleased to declare Clarence Town to come within the operation of the 2nd clause of the Act, 2 Vic., No. 18, so as to constitute it a place at which spirits may be sold in quantities not less than two gallons.

ROBBERY AT THE BONDED STORE.—Yesterday morning it was discovered that the Bonded Store at the back of the Custom House had been entered by thieves, and the following property stolen therefrom:—ten dozen kangaroo skins, three boxes cigars, ten pairs trousers, one sheet, four pairs blankets, and a few bottles of brandy, the value of the whole about £37. It is not known when the entry and robbery was effected; but as it was made by removing the slates and a board from the roof, and descending to the floor by a rope made fast to the beam, it must have been perpetrated since the rain on Sunday night, as the floor shows no sign of any wet having fallen thereon.

Mr. Lyons sold by auction at his Mart, yesterday, 7 casks beef tallow, fair quality, at £28 15s. per ton; 1 cask of dark beef tallow, at £23 per ton; 3 casks of beef tallow, better quality, at £30 per ton; 18 casks mutton tallow, very good quality, at £31 per ton, and 5 casks of beef tallow, fair quality, at £30 per ton.

1500 MATS SUGARS, 650 PACKAGES TEAS.—Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade, are reminded that Mr. Rickards sells, on the premises, Hunter-street, the whole of the stock of the late James Simmons, Esq., sale commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND OTHERS.—We are requested by Mr. George A. Lloyd to remind the public that the extensive assortment of English Grass Seeds, just landed, will be sold by auction at the City Mart, this morning, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

SHEEP STATION ON THE CLARENCE.—We are requested to remind the public that Mr. Mort brings to the hammer, this day, for unreserved sale, the most valuable station of Ermington, on the Clarence River, with 5300 sheep. We are also requested to direct attention, to the sales of wines, brandy, hops, saddlery, canvas, &c., at his rooms, this day.—*Communicated.*

MR. SAMUEL LYONS'S MART.—We are requested to remind purchasers in general, that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at eleven o'clock, a variety of fresh imported goods, consisting of moleskin trousers, caps, and a quantity of coloured shawls, suitable for the island trade; also, various merchandise, for particulars of which see advertisements in our columns.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Some of my friends are with myself in rather a delicate distress about attending his Excellency's levee, on her Majesty's birthday. Our position in society entitles us to attend, but as we are residents in Sydney and have not been so fortunate as to be invited to the ball at Government House in the evening, we fear that our attendance at the levee would look very much like a piece of toadyism (in a very humble way), or like asking to be invited to the evening festivities on some future occasion—while on the other hand we cannot help feeling that it would not be very loyal to our sovereign, to absent ourselves from a ceremony held on her account. My own opinion rather inclining in favour of attending the levee, but I am not free from an uneasy doubt. Pray decide this matter for our benefit. On behalf of friends and self, I remain,

Your admirer,

PHILO-ETIQUETTE.

[Not being invited to the ball, can be no excuse for not attending the levee.—EDS.]

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849.

IMPOUNDINGS.

COOMA.—From Gillimatory, May 12: Light brindle and white speckled bullock, branded ITH rump, HM ribs off side, 4 years old; damages 3d. Red bullock, white back, hoop horns, Con or Cox on ribs near side, illegible brand on rump off side, 4 years old. Red bullock, MR rump, RR upside down 3 over, on ribs off side, 4 years old. Red sided bullock, white back and tail, coat too rough to distinguish any brand, 4 years old. Brindle heifer, branded JC on rump, apparently same brand on ribs, 3 years old. If the above cattle are not released before the 4th of June, they will be sold. H. WREN. 11s.

PLOUGHED GROUND.—From Sutton Forest, May 12: Black mare, MD near shoulder, star in forehead, CB off shoulder, about six years old, about fourteen hands high; damages 2s. Black filly foal, CB off shoulder. Bay colt, CB off shoulder, blaze in face, Bay filly foal, no brand, about two years old, about ten hands high. Bay mare, R with OS over near shoulder, P reversed with R conjoined off shoulder, about six years old, about fifteen hands high, damages 3d. Bay mare, JR with RR under near shoulder, few white hairs in forehead, near hind foot white, off hind foot white spot, age about five years, about thirteen and a half hands high; damages 3d. If not released they will be sold. E. GRAY. 11s. 6d.

GUNDAROO.—From Neston, May 14: Bay mare, dark points, white spot on forehead, switch tail, white spot on both sides of wither, much collar marked, about fifteen hands high, branded M or W shoulder with J sideways under saddle near side, the J sideways above described may be a scar from saddle; damages 2s. If not claimed she will be sold in twenty-one days after first notice. J. WISHART. 9s. 9d.

BIRTH.

At Adelaide, on the 6th instant, the lady of E. L. Montefiore, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 22nd May, at his residence, Sussex-street South, Mr. John Berry, aged 45 years, leaving a wife and six children to lament the loss of an affectionate father and a sincere friend.

SEED.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER
Lucerne seed
Seed oats, Cape seed barley
English seed barley
All warranted to grow, at the Stores of
MR. HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

TOBACCO.
TOBACCO.
NEGROHEAD and Cavendish, in kegs and boxes. In bond, or duty paid. On view at City Depôt.
HENRY FISHER,
Two doors from the Bank of New South Wales, opposite the Barracks.
May 22. 8418

MANILA CIGARS.
CIGARS in original packages, containing only 100 in a box, now landing, and may be had, in and out of bond, at
POLACK'S,
Auction and Commission Rooms.
8042 Price, 4s. per box.

50 BARRELS AMBER ROSIN
10 Casks soda ash, 51 per cent.
2 Casks half-pint tumblers
On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church Hill.
May 16. 8049

90,000 CIGARS, IN BOND.
MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 3 and 4, of a superior quality, in boxes of 100, 250, 500, and 1000 each.
On sale at Polack's Auction Rooms, where samples may be seen. 8155

No. 550. No. 550.
CITY TEA MART.
DESSERT FRUITS.
NEW MUSCATEL RAISINS IN BOXES
Ditto prunes
Dried pears in boxes
Jordan almonds ditto
Valencia soft shell almonds
Barcelona nuts
[illegible] drums and half-drums,
A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
Observe the Pagoda Lamp over the door of the above Establishment. 8272

550. 550.
AT DAVY'S
CITY TEA MART
VANDERVILLE FRESH ROLL BUTTER
Abbotsford ditto ditto ditto
Camden ditto ditto ditto
Prime Illawarra butter, fresh and salt
Salt butter Sixteen-pence and Eighteen-pence per pound
Rankin's cheese
Illawarra honey 4d. (four-pence) per lb. by the jar. 5d. per single pound
Lard in bladders
Prime corn-fed Vanderville bacon and hams
Fresh eggs direct from the above dairies
☞ Observe the Pagoda Lamp,
8271 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

550. 550.
CODFISH, SALMON, AND LING.
12 BARRELS of codfish, in prime condition
Pickled salmon
Dried ling
Fresh salmon in tins
Sardines, all sizes
Yarmouth bloaters in tins
Anchovies, anchovy and herring paste
OBSERVE
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street.
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
☞ To avoid mistakes, *observe* the Pagoda Lamp over the door of the above Establishment. 8270

HOBART TOWN POTATOES.
THE undersigned has on sale, at his stores, Lower George-street, the best Hobart Town Potatoes, at 7s. per cwt. by the bag or ton.
8167 W. BRADY.

LANDING, EX ELIZABETH ARCHER,
20 Cases prunes
10 Cases Valentia almonds
42 Cases Belmont sperm candles
24 Cases Vermicelli and Maccaroni
4 Jars tartaric acid
35 Cases mustard
42 Cases pickles
8 Cases sauces
12 Cases anchovy and bloater paste
100 Tins Yarmouth bloaters.
8468 S. PEEK AND CO.

VERY Superior Derwent Potatoes
Derwent Oats, for feed
Cape Barley and Seed Oats
FEARNLEY'S,
Noted Cheap Corn Stores,
8479 Lower George-street.

TO PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—To be let or sold, with immediate possession, a new and commodious weatherboard verandah House, finished in a superior manner, and well adapted for an hotel, being fitted with bar and tap-rooms; also, detached weatherboard kitchen, eight-stalled stable, out-buildings, &c.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street. 8276

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FROM NEWCASTLE.
THE undersigned begs to inform settlers, merchants, owners, and captains of vessels and others interested in the shipment of live stock from Newcastle, that he is prepared to fit up vessels for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.
326 S. KEMP.

TO LEND—secured by mortgage on city property yielding an adequate rental, the sum of Four Hundred Pounds. Apply to
ALLAN M'GAA,
Queen-street, May 19. 8344

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 9333

NOTICE.
TO WOOD CUTTERS, CARRIERS, AND OTHERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons found tresspassing on the lands of the Undersigned, at and near Yass, either by cutting and carrying away wood, depasturing stock thereon, or passing through the same with stock or teams, will be prosecuted according to law, without distinction of persons. The verbal notices hitherto given to that effect having been unattended to, makes this advertisement necessary. The public roads, leading from the crossing-place at Manton's Creek, and from Gundaroo to Yass, are well known to the public, and must be followed by travellers.
8461 H. O'BRIEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Pite and Preston, it is respectfully requested that all persons indebted to the above firm will forthwith pay their respective accounts, as all outstanding debts remaining unpaid after the 25th instant must unavoidably be handed over to the solicitor of the firm for immediate recovery.
Any persons having claims against the above are requested to deliver particulars thereof, in order that the same may be settled.
R. M. PITE.
W. C. PRESTON.
Emporium, 263, Pitt-street, May 22. 8482

TO DANIEL TRIHEY.—Should his meet the eye of Daniel Trihey, who arrived by the ship Canton in 1841, or of any person who can give any information of him, his sister, who arrived by the same ship, will be thankful to hear from him, or from any person who can give such information. Address to WILLIAM SMITH, care of Mr. A. Lang, Dunmore, East Maitland. 8101

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOHN GIBBES, OF BEULAH, NORTH SHORE.
A MEETING of the Creditors of the above Insolvent will be holden at my Office, 487, George-street, Sydney, on Friday next, the 25th May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering matters of importance connected with the Estate.
WILLIAM PERRY,
Official Assignee.
May 22. 8444

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Aspinwall, late of Windsor, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Robert Best, Hawkesbury Store, Windsor, otherwise they will be sued in the Court of Requests for next July, without distinction.
19th May, 1849. 8213

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS is to give notice, that after this date, I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts contracted or orders drawn on me, or on my account, without my written sanction.
CHARLES SIMPSON.
Rose Inn, Gundagai, April 26. 7155

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against harbouring my wife, Hannah Sherring, she having left her home without any just provocation; nor will I be responsible for any debts she may contract. Any persons found harbouring her after this notice will be prosecuted as the law directs.
JAMES SHERRING.
Broulee, May 14. 8475

TO BUILDERS, &c.
TENDERS are required for building a house in William-street, Woolloomooloo. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to James Hume, of King-street, architect, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Tuesday, 5th proximo.
113, King-street, May 22. 8470

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are required for building two stone houses at Darling Point Road. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND BLACKET, 450, George-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before Monday, 4th June
The proprietor will not bind himself to accept the lowest tender. 8298

WANTED, a Steward for the Australian Club House. Apply, by letter, post-paid, and addressed to the Secretary of the Club, Bent-street, Sydney. 8425

TO BLACKSMITHS.
WANTED, two Blacksmiths, to proceed to Wide Bay this week. Apply to
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
7, Jamison-street.
May 22. 8446

STARCH.
ANY Person who thoroughly understands the manufacture of Starch, may hear of a situation by applying by letter post paid to B. A., *Herald* Office. 8300

WANTED, an active man cook, who thoroughly understands his business. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability. Apply to Mr. Stirling, Bank of Australia Buildings, at 11 o'clock A.M. 8369

WANTED, a Man Cook. None need apply without good references from their last places. Apply at the Star Hotel, George-street. 8476

WANTED, a man as Cook, and also a female as House Servant. Enquire at Macquarie House, Bridge-street, Sydney. 8456

WANTED, in a small family residing in the Clarence River district, a married couple as general house servants—the man as cook and to make himself otherwise useful—the woman as housemaid and laundress. Also, a nurse, who will be required to do needlework. The most unexceptionable characters required. Apply to Mrs. ARTHUR MANNING, at Mr. Justice MANNING'S, Potts' Point, Darlinghurst, between the hours of nine and one. 8457

WANTED immediately, an Ostler, for a large Hotel in the interior, he must be a sober honest industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business, an unexceptional character required. Apply between ten and twelve P.M., at the office of TUCKER, LINGARD, and Co. 8453

A RESPECTABLE young married man wishes to obtain any respectable situation, (requiring a confidential and hard-working individual,) such as storekeeper or working overseer; the wife would also be glad to engage as junior teacher. Being a steady and industrious couple, they might be entrusted with a small farming and dairy establishment. Any communications addressed to B. B., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 8442

AN English Lady, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a situation as Nursery Governess, or as companion to a Lady. Respectable references can be given.
Address, letters post paid, to B. Z., *Herald* Office. 8450

THE Advertiser, who is about thirty years of age, having served an apprentice to the Grocery, wishes for a situation in a warehouse or grocer's store, or in a music store, having a knowledge of music and tuning; clerk or foreman on a wharf or factory, or as assistant in a drapery establishment; not having a knowledge of that branch, a small remuneration only would be expected for the first three months.
N. B.—The advertiser having had the management of a business in London for some years, would not object to a similar occupation in a small business. Apply by letters, post paid, to A. N. B., Mr. Couneff, Tailor, Bathurst-street. 8449

WANTED, by a single middle-aged man, a situation as wharf foreman, storeman in a merchant's store, or any similar employment; can write well, and understands accounts. Has excellent reference, and would live on the premises if required. A letter directed A. Z., *Herald* Office, will meet attention. 8290

ONE POUND REWARD.
STRAYED from Mr. G. Cox's Station, (Nomeby, Liverpool Plains), a bay gelding, short tail, white heels, star in forehead, branded B on near shoulder, saddle marks on back. Payment will be made on delivery to G. Cox, Esq., Mulgoa; or Mr. G. H. Cox, Mudgee.
May 21. 8445

LOST, on Tuesday evening, between George and Cumberland streets, a small Memorandum Book marked "Williams" inside. Any person returning the same to GEORGE CHISHOLM, Pitt-street, will be rewarded. 8507

AMONG the articles stolen from Major Baddeley's residence at Dawes Battery, may be enumerated (with the intention of tracing the robber or robbers) a few small Pegu rubies, uncut and water worn. Also, a box made of the elephant's tooth and bound in silver. Also, a Trinchinopoly chain with two or three gold lockets. Should any of these articles be offered for sale by suspicious persons it is requested they may be retained and notice given to the undersigned.
T. W. BADDELEY,
8454 Major, R. E.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.
STRAYED from the paddock of Mr. J. Oxley, Kirkham, and now supposed to be on Mr. Chisholm's run, an iron-grey Gelding, small black head, and black brush tail, scratched with black on the rump, branded on the shoulder on the near side J—C. Apply at the Kent Brewery, Sydney. 8168

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.
A REWARD of one pound will be paid by the undersigned to any person lodging in safe custody, John M'Donald, late carter on the Queen's Wharf, aged about 40 years; complexion, dark; lately arrived from Goulburn. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension by the Sydney bench, he having absconded from his bail for felony.
JOHN M'LEAN,
8497 Globe-street, Sydney.

STOLEN from Redfu, on the 5th February:—One dark bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded J on the near shoulder, and JW on the ribs near side, black points, heavy bodied, high in the wither, long and thin in the neck, short switch tail. Any person or persons finding this mare, or giving any such information as will lead to discovery, will receive the Reward of Two Pounds, at JOHN WADDELL'S, Redfu Estate. 8464

TO LET, four unfurnished rooms, being No. 5, Woolloomooloo-street. Apply on the premises, near the Riley Estate. 8389

TO LET, a House situate in Kent-street North, near the Gas Works, containing twelve rooms, with shop, cellars, stables, &c. Apply next door, to Mr. F. SMITH. 8118

TO CABMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
TO LET, in Kent-street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabmen, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping.
Also,
A House in Windmill-street, containing five comfortable rooms and kitchen.
For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 8388

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 18

TO BE LET, a good Family House, situated in William-street, near the Museum, now in the occupation of Mr. James Barker. Possession can be had on the 15th June next. It may be seen any day from four to five o'clock P.M. 8208

PETERSHAM ESTATE,
NEWTOWN.
CAPITAL Allotments on Clearing Leases, for seven, fourteen, and twenty one years. A number of allotments already taken by gardeners and small farmers. Apply to Mr. C. E. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Elizabeth-street North; or at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Sydney. 8451

PETERSHAM COTTAGE AND GROUNDS.
TO BE LET or SOLD, a capital Country Residence, with all necessary out-offices and paddocks, about three miles and a half from the city, on the Parramatta Road. To a good tenant a long lease would be given on liberal terms. Apply, by letter, at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, King and Elizabeth streets. 8452

TO LET, the Estate of Box Hill, six miles from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta, containing 1700 Acres of Land, about 500 of which are cleared and stumped, with a Cottage of six rooms, in good repair, extensive out-offices complete, good garden, and every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family, or for any person desirous of keeping a Dairy. For terms, apply to Mrs. E. TERRY, Potts' Point, Darlinghurst; or to
GEORGE ROUSE, ESQ.,
8040 Rouse Hill.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA, SHOPKEEPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MR. J. CURBY will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, in George-street, opposite the Police Office,
THIS DAY, MAY 23,
At 11 o'clock,
An assortment of Soft Goods, consisting of—
Coats, trousers, twill shirts, regatta shirts, cotton hose, women's hose, gunpowder, shot, pickles, fruits, salad oil, negrohead tobacco, scales and weights, steelyards, bag of rice, bag of whole pepper, mustard, and curry powder; and a variety of articles too numerous to detail. 8427

TO BAKERS.
FINE FLOUR.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 12 o'clock,
5 TONS FINE FLOUR
Terms—Cash. 8422

WOOL AND TALLOW.
WEDNESDAY MAY 23,
At twelve o'clock,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 12 o'clock.
29 BALES WOOL
2 Tons tallow.
Terms—Cash. 8421

ESOR LATE SHAMROCK.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 23,
At 12 o'clock,
The well-known race horse ESOR, late Shamrock, winner of the Hack Stakes at the late Windsor races, the same stakes at Homebush; and a match for £50 on Homebush Course a few weeks ago. He is now in first-rate running condition, age five years. 8295

HORSES,
BAKER'S CART.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
At twelve o'clock,
ESOR, the well-known race horse
LITTLE JOHN, an excellent hack, by St. John.
BABY, a beautiful hackney, by Cannon-ball
DICTATOR, a superb black Cob, up to any weight, with fine action, and a first-rate tandem leader.
After which,
Several other horses, a baker's cart, harness, &c. 8471

ARMSTRONG'S
WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE REPOSITORY.
ONE superior Town Cob, beautiful spotted dun, quite a lady's horse.
Two Horses, Cart, and Harness complete, (cast from the Government Survey Department)
Nine excellent Colts, three-fourths bred, well broken in to saddle and harness
One team of Bullocks, dray, bows, and yokes. The bullocks are in very good condition, perfectly quiet, can be yoked and driven by a boy, have been accustomed to plough and the road, and the dray is well made, and light.
Also,
Four thorough-bred mares from the stud of Thomas Icely, Esq. 8511

1500 MATS SUGAR,
650 PACKAGES TEAS.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS
HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of the late James Simmons, Esq., Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, MAY 23,
At 11 o'clock,
150 chests hysonskin tea
150 half-chests ditto
350 packages fine teas, consisting of gunpowder, hyson, twanky, congou, and pekoe
50 tons sugars, viz., Pampanga, Java, Taal, China, and Zebu
Also,
150 cases gin
No Reserve.
Terms—Under £50, Cash; over £50 and under £100, three months; above £100, three and four months, by approved bills, to be dated from the day of sale. 8275

WOOL.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
7 BALES WOOL
Terms—cash. 8266

LABRADOR SALMON.
JUST LANDED.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
SIX cases fine fresh Labrador Salmon, in tins.
Terms at sale. 8267

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.
STARCH, BLUE, MANGOE PICKLES, SALTS, BOTTLED FRUITS, &c., &c.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
9 CASES STARCH
14 Boxes Colman's blue
7 Cases bottled fruit
18 Kegs mangoe pickles
11 Kegs Epsom salts
10 Boxes tea (junk)
32 Bales twine
2 Cases "Tabor" castor oil
1 Cask button blue, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8268

GRASS SEEDS.
Just Landed.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO AGRICULTURISTS AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
HAS been instructed by the Importer to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At eleven o'clock,
An extensive Invoice of Agricultural Grass Seeds, from one of the first London houses, comprising—
English tares
Flax seed, or linseed
Buck wheat
Sainfoin
Timothy grass
Sugar beet
Mengel wurzel
Madder
Clovers, in great variety
Field pease
Turnip
Meadow grasses, in variety
Lawn grasses, ditto
The auctioneer would solicit the particular attention of agriculturists and others to this favourable opportunity of supplying themselves with choice English seeds, the want of which has hitherto been much felt. The present being the proper season for sowing, he trusts they will avail themselves of so desirable a means of improving their properties, and saving from the inconveniences of the present high prices of fodder, the necessity of which would be entirely done away with by their use, as once sown they require no farther trouble or expense.
For any gentlemen residing at a distance, and unable to attend the sale, the auctioneer will undertake to get purchased such lots as they may require.
Terms at sale. 8600

PROPERTY AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
SITUATE IN JUDGE AND FORBES STREETS, ADJOINING THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR JAMES DOWLING.
(By order of the Official Assignee.)
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY TANNER, MASTER MARINER.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 12 o'clock,
ALL the Interest of the Official Assignee in and to certain Allotments of Land, described as—
All that parcel of Land, commencing on the east side of Forbes-street, at the intersection of the north boundary fence of Sir James Dowling's grant therewith, and bounded on the south by that fence, bearing easterly 138 feet 4 inches to Judge-street; on the east by the west side of Judge-street, bearing north by compass 51 feet to the north-east corner of lot H; on the north by the south boundary line of that lot, bearing west by compass 138 feet 4 inches to Forbes-street; and on the west by the east side of Forbes-street, bearing south by compass 57 feet 9 inches to the commencing point.
This is a most eligible building site, and can be strongly recommended to any party in want of such.
Further particulars can be ascertained upon application at the Office of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 8269

ONIONS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his City Mart,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
ABOUT 600 lbs. ONIONS, just landed.
Terms—cash. 8477

223, PITT-STREET.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. GEORGE PICKERING has received instructions from the proprietor, who is leaving the colony for Europe, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
The whole of his elegant Household Furniture, consisting of—
2 Chests of drawers
1 Loo table
1 Telescope dining table
2 Horse-hair mattresses
1 Superior English feather bed
12 Trafalgar horse-hair seated chairs
6 Cane bottom ditto
1 State and 1 French bedstead
Basin stands, 1 handsome green couch
1 Crimson covered couch
Pictures and engravings
Fenders and fire irons
Also,
Kitchen utensils
Shop fixtures and sundries
After which,
Wearing apparel, jewellery, &c, &c.
Terms—Cash. 8484

TWO CASES ASSORTED TOYS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases assorted Toys, comprising whips, bats, dolls, carts, bats and balls, fireworks, work boxes, box toys, numeral toys, magic lanterns, &c.
Terms at sale. 8500

THREE TRUNKS MEN'S AND BOYS' BLUE CLOTH NAVY CAPS, CHILDREN'S ASSORTED HORSEHAIR, VELVET, AND NAVY CLOTH CAPS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Three trunks men's and boys' blue cloth navy caps, children's assorted horsehair, velvet, and navy cloth caps.
Terms at sale. 8502

GERMAN SILVER AND BLUE STEEL SPECTACLES.
TO OPTICIANS, JEWELLERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
34 Dozen superior blue steel and German silver spectacles.
Terms at sale. 8501

SUPER LONG BARREL MAGNUM BONUM PENS.
TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 25,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
One case superior long barrel magnum bonum pens.
Terms at sale. 8504

THREE CASES JOHNSON'S SUPERIOR CARPET SLIPPERS, FUR LINED, AND MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES.
SUITABLE FOR THE WINTER SEASON.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Three Cases—
Superior carpet slippers, fur lined
Men's and women's shoes, fit for the winter.
Terms at sale. 8503

IMPORTANT SALE.
THREE CASES CUTLERY,
NOW LANDING, EX LADY AMHERST.
TO CUTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
SHEFFIELD SUPERIOR CUTLERY, DEVENPORT'S.
Three Cases, just arrived, to be Sold by Order of the Shippers, consisting of—
53 sets assorted table cutlery, 50 to 53 pieces in each set
84 dozen black and white ebony dinner knives and forks
34 ditto breakfast ditto, to match
Razors, in sets of 7 in case
Pattern cards of superior ditto
Extra super buck pocket-knives, 2, 3, and 4 blades
Castrating knives, 1 and 2 blades, and fleams
Sportsmen's knives, with instruments
Dover knives, 1 and 2 blades
Ivory and pearl pocket-knives, 2, 3, and 4 blades, in dozens and on cards
Superior scissors, in dozens and on cards
Drapers' ditto ditto
Terms as under:—
£30 cash; above that by approved bills at 3 months.
☞ The above offers an opportunity to the Trade and others, that seldom occurs, as the goods are positively to be sold without reserve. 8505

SUPER ASSORTMENT PERFUMERY,
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 25,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
The following assortment—
Sand balls
Tooth powder
Shaving brushes
Cloth brushes
Whisker ditto
Bonnet ditto
Hair ditto
Curl ditto
Dressing cases
Cigar ditto
Cigar ash dishes
Sotram's soap
Tooth brushes.
Terms at sale. 8499

LAND AT PORT MACQUARIE, FARMS AT BANKS TOWN, LAND AT SALT-PAN CREEK, AND PARRAMATTA, &c.
TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS WHO ARE DESIROUS TO INVEST.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 29,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The following excellent Properties, viz.:—
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
1056 Acres at Port Macquarie, on the Ten-mile Creek, near the new line of road to New England, about ten miles from the town, selected by Captain Hollingworth, R.N.
Four 50 Acre Farms, parish of Banks Town, near the Liverpool Road, about fourteen miles from Sydney.
436 Acres of Land, at Salt-Pan Creek, near the new line of road to Wollongong, adjoining Rickards' and Samuels' property, fourteen miles from Sydney.
This property has also a frontage to George's River, with deep water.
A seventh Share in an Allotment of Land at Parramatta, near the Steam Packet Inn.
And in
1160 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John, near Parramatta, being Thomas Sherwin's share in those lands.
It is intended to carry the proposed line of Railroad to Goulburn through this property.
Titles unexceptionable.
Further particulars to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms liberal. 7878

TO RETIRED CAPITALISTS AND RESPECTABLE EMIGRANT FAMILIES JUST ARRIVED, AND TRADESMEN, &c.
ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE SALE OF A
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, WITH HOUSE AND BUILDINGS,
AT THE CORNER OF O'CONNELL AND MACQUARIE-STREETS,
TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Farrington to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 28,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
All those freehold premises, situate at the corner of Macquarie and O'Connell streets, the quit-rent upon which is redeemed, and the title unexceptionable.
The commodious dwelling-house and premises, with the several outbuildings, are in a state of complete repair, and the palisading and fencing is in sound condition. The verandahs and front approach, together with the back yard, are paved with chisselled stone, rendering the property very comfortable for a respectable private family just arrived.
The situation of these excellent premises is of first-rate character, being in command of the Government Domain, close to Government House.
Detached is a coach-house and two-stalled stable, covered sheds, and hay loft over all. Also, that valuable acquisition—a well of good water.
Terms.—25 per cent cash deposit, and the residue on the completion of the title deeds. 8319

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE.
THIS MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.
MR. W. G. MOORE has received instructions from a gentleman, to sell, this morning, without reserve, the whole of his Household Furniture, comprising,—
Sofa, chest of drawers, chairs, pictures, beds and bedding, tables, glass, china goods, plated ware, &c.
Terms—Cash. 8494

DAMAGED SAIL CANVAS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At eleven o'clock,
32 BOLTS Coker Canvas, assorted numbers, more or less damaged.
Terms—Cash. 8488

BRANDY.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
TWELVE HOGSHEADS BRANDY
One pipe ditto.
JUST LANDED.
Terms at sale.
NO RESERVE. 8491

SMALL INVOICE OF SADDLERY.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 11 o'clock,
TS&Co. S 41 ONE CASE, containing Blankets, chamois skins, SPLENDID SET OF PHAETON HARNESS COMPLETE, saddles, side-saddles, postillion saddle, winkers, brushes, body rollers, head collars, bridles, spurs, siding, hunting, and gig whips, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
One set superior Gig Harness, plated mountings
Three sets Gig Harness.
Term, cash.
NO RESERVE. 8487

SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, CORDIALS, &c., &c.
MR. MORT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
7 Butts
3 Hogsheads } superior Sherry
9 Quarters } *In Bond.*
3 Quarters Cherry Brandy, in bond
20 Cases, each 1 dozen quarts, Champagne
8 Ditto, ditto 2 dozen pints, ditto
Terms at sale. 8489

HOPS.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
13 POCKETS HOPS, just landed.
Terms at sale. 8490

CHOICE OLD PORT WINES IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell, by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,
The following lot of
FIRST QUALITY PORT WINE
G in diamond.
1 Hogshead
16 Quarters
Also,
G in diamond.
60 Cases, each 3 dozen
53 Ditto ditto 1 dozen
☞ These wines are of a character far superior to those usually imported into this market, and as they are for positive sale, the attention of wine merchants and others is particularly directed thereto. Samples *are now ready* at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 8486

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.
UNDER POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS!
THE WELL-KNOWN
STATION OF "ERMINGTON,"
(IN THE DISTRICT OF THE CLARENCE,)
And
FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 12 o'clock,
5302 SUPERIOR SHEEP, AND THE "ERMINGTON" STATION.
The sheep are as follows:—
920 Ewes, 4 to 5 years
932 Ewes, 1 to 4 years
1300 Ewes, 2 to 3 years
1100 Wethers, 1 to 4 years
1000 Weaned Lambs
50 Rams.
5302
which are warranted sound and never to have been diseased.
They have been bred from the
CELEBRATED FLOCKS OF MR. ROTHERY,
from which gentleman the original stock were purchased in 1847.
The ERMINGTON STATION is distant from the *Township of Grafton* only *fourteen miles*, and is
ENTITLED TO A LEASE
under the new regulations. It is capable of depasturing
12,000 SHEEP!!
On the head station are—
Overseer's hut of three rooms
Detached kitchen
Double store, floored and shingled
Large garden, with vines and fruit trees
Large wool shed
Lever press
Men's huts
Cultivation paddocks
Horse paddock
Milking yard
Large stockyard, &c.
Together with all the requisite huts at the out-stations; and *hurdles for 10,000 sheep.*
Stores, implements, drays, &c., (together with a milking herd of about 100 head of cattle) may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser.
Mr. Mort earnestly solicits attention to this property, as his instructions are to *sell it*; and it is one of those investments which, even in these times of unprecedented pastoral depression, seldom offer.
Terms at sale. 8485

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.
FLOUR, BISCUIT, HYSONSKIN TEA, BEEF, PORTER, AND SPUNYARN.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,
At 11 o'clock,
About 10 tons second flour
2 tons pilot biscuit
7 coils spunyarn
38 chests and half-chests hysonskin tea
12 casks beef
11 hogsheads porter
&c., &c. 8169

USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
☞ *In consequence of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, the sale will this week take place on* FRIDAY *instead of* THURSDAY.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, George and Pitt streets,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 25,
At 11 o'clock,
103 CASKS BEEF and MUTTON TALLOW, of the brands "Hamilton," "Warne, M'Leay River," "Blaxland," "Argyle Boiling Establishment," &c.
1140 Sheepskins
222 Hides
17 Bales Wool.
Terms—Cash. 8492

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.
TO SHOPKEEPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, MAY 23,
At 11 o'clock,
THE following Goods, now landing:—
A in diamond.
12-14 360 Pair double-stitched moleskins
15 120 Pair double-stitched white cantoon trousers
16 54 Dozen ladies' and gentlemen's black and brown leather slippers
17 18 Dozen men's leather slippers
18 12 Dozen boys' navy cloth caps
19 6 Dozen navy caps, No. 1 } very superior
8 Dozen men's caps
20 8 Dozen youths' cloth caps and fancy caps
21 142 Pieces cotton shawls.
Terms at sale. 8390

SATURDAY, MAY 26.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN STILWELL.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 26,
At 11 o'clock,
A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND, situated on the south side of Market-street between Clarence-street and Kent-street, and having about 14 feet frontage, more or less, to Market-street by about 60 feet depth more or less, with
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE
thereon, let at present to Mr. A. Spalding, cooper, at a weekly rental of 8s. per week.
Terms at sale. 8190

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
TO FRIDAY, MAY 25, AND MONDAY, MAY 28.
SUPERIOR STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, &c.,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises of MESSRS. T. SMITH AND SONS, Corner of Jamison-street,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 25, AND MONDAY, MAY 28,
At ten o'clock precisely,
ALL THEIR GENUINE AND NEWLY SELECTED STOCK OF IRONMONGERY AND HARDWARE.
NAILS—Lath 2½ patent, 4 and 5 inch spike, flooring brads, horse nails, 5 to 8 lb. hurdle nails, wrought brads, 1 to 2 inch wrought and cut tacks
LOCKS—Iron rim, mortice, drawback, and stock, assorted sizes; chest, till, and cabinet, assorted; padlocks, iron and brass
HINGES—Brass and iron butts, Parliament and T ditto
SHEEPSHEARS—Wilkinson's and Sorby's, in great variety
PLANES, Spokeshaves, and drawing knives
JOINERS' TOOLS, in great variety
ADZES, axes, hammers, and drivers
FILES—Hand, cross-cut, and smiths', of all sizes
SAWS—Hand, tenon, cross-cut, and pit
BRASS FOUNDRY
HOLLOW-WARE AND BRUSHWARE
POWDER—FF, in half pound canisters; FFF, in half and one pound ditto; No. 1, fine grain sporting, in japanned canisters, equal to Hall's
WITH A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
AFTER WHICH,
The Shop Fixtures, comprising Counters with drawers, Glass Cases, Shelves, &c.
TERMS:
Under £50, Cash; above that sum, and under £100, a three months approved endorsed bill; and above that sum three and four months' approved endorsed bills. All bills to be dated from day of sale.
☞ The Auctioneer desires particularly to notice, that this sale is well deserving the strict attention of SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA AND THE ADJOINING COLONIES, AND OF COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND DEALERS GENERALLY, who will really find this a rare opportunity of obtaining a most varied assortment of all kinds of saleable goods, of excellent quality, in the best possible order, and in small lots suited to their desires. 7972

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.
SUPERIOR SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30,
At eleven o'clock,
A VERY SUPERIOR SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, MANUFACTURED BY BROADWOOD AND SON.
⁂ The above instrument is really a very fine one, and can confidently be recommended to any party wishing to possess a first-rate one.
On view at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 8459

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.
UNIQUE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS
FROM THE BEST SCHOOLS, WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has much pleasure in notifying to the *Cognoscenti of Sydney*, that he is instructed to offer for public competition on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 30,
At 11 o'clock,
An admirable collection of
OIL PAINTINGS,
together with a few choice specimens in Water Colours, and some fine Engravings.
The former comprise selections from the works of Pickersgill, Cooper, Drummond, Bateman, F. R. Lee, Glover, Rogers, R. Perry, Chambers, C. Pearson, Hardy, J. M. Youngman, H. M. Anthony, G. P. Niemandi, W. E. Dighton, H. J. Boddington, and other esteemed artists of the modern school, as well as a few GEMS from the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Storck, and other great masters of an earlier day.
They will be on view at the Auction Mart from Friday next, the 25th instant, the day fixed for the opening of the exhibition of the Art Union of Sydney, when CATALOGUES will be ready for delivery.
The limits of an advertisement will not admit of further detail. It will be sufficient to assure the lovers of art, that in the variety of subjects, the skilfulness of their treatment, and the high standing of the artists, the collection, as a whole, forms a gallery of pleasurable study, well worth a visit from all admirers of Painting.
Terms at sale. 8461

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales Wednesday, May* 23, 1849.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512753